

No. 6 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Captain F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th November 1871 (date of departure on furlough, 13th November 1869).

Lieutenant Colonel E. Davidson, of the Royal Engineers,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd December 1871.

No. 7 of 1872.—Native Medical Pupil Abdool Razak, No. 226, admitted into the service in G. G. O. No. 916, dated 20th October 1871, having refused duty and absented himself without leave, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 15th November 1871.

No. 8 of 1872.—The admission of Lieutenant G. Alexander, of the 76th Foot, to the Bengal Staff Corps, notified in G. G. O. No. 805 of 1871, will be held to have effect from the 27th November 1868, instead of the date previously notified.

No. 9 of 1872.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Serjeant John Reed, late of the 104th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 2s. (two shillings) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 10 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Captain (Brevet Major) E. C. S. Williams, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 931 of 1871,—per "*Columbian*," 16th December 1871, from Bombay.

The 5th January 1872.

No. 11 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE,—*4th Punjab Cavalry.*

Lieutenant E. A. Money, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Captain T. O. Underwood may officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, or until further orders, *vice* Captain R. P. Blake proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant E. Lloyd, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. P. Blake, or until further orders, *vice* Lieutenant Money.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Ensign T. J. O'D. Renny, of the 36th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, *vice* Lieutenant A. I. Shepherd appointed Adjutant.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd January 1872.

No. 1.—Mr. W. J. Galway is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 2.—Mr. W. J. Haskis is appointed to the Public Works Department as Engineer Apprentice and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

No. 3.—The following Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

No. 2876, dated Fort William, 8th December 1871.

In continuation of the order of this Department, No. 4252, dated the 26th October 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that under the order No. 1131 of the 15th June 1869 therein referred to, a Military Officer in Civil employ on a consolidated pay is entitled to the same allowance during subsidiary leave granted to him before or after furlough under Section XI of the Military Furlough Regulations of 10th November 1868 as during the furlough itself; and that the allowances of a Military Officer in Civil employ on a staff salary during preparatory leave before or after furlough of any kind shall be regulated by the order of this Department, No. 3205, dated the 22nd October 1868.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. D. Duval is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 5.—Lieutenant W. I. LeBreton, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Controller, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Controller, Bombay, is permanently posted to that Province, *vice* Duncan.

No. 6.—Mr. F. Barnes, Officiating Deputy Controller, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th November 1871, to complete Establishments.

No. 7.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Ajmere and Sambhur Division, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 3rd January 1872.

No. 8.—Serjeant T. Moore, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 9.—Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, having reported his return from leave on medical certificate on the forenoon of the 19th December 1871, is re-attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The 4th January 1872.

No. 10.—Mr. G. H. R. Deverell is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 11.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the North-Western Provinces to Rajpootana.

The 5th January 1872.

No. 12.—Serjeant J. Troup, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern Railway to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 13.—Troyloko Nath Haldar, Accountant, 4th Grade, employed in the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 5th December 1871.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 2

of 1872.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1872.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate F. R. Cockerell, Esq., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl.
for making Laws and Regulations.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 11th January 1872.

No. 171.—The Notification of this Department, No. 2931, dated the 15th June 1871, relative to the compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Officers on attaining the age of 55 years, is superseded by Section 53 of the Civil Pension Code published under Financial Department Notification, No. 239, dated the 10th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th January 1872.

No. 83.—Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, resumed charge of his duties as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the 4th instant.

EDUCATION.

The 11th January 1872.

No. 23.—Under Section 12, of Act 11 of 1857, the Governor General in Council authorises the affiliation in Arts, up to the standard of the First Arts Examination, of the London Mission School, Mirzapore, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th January 1872.

No. 12.—The Governor General in Council has received with deep regret, official intimation of the death of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Reverend J. H. PRATT, on the 28th ultimo, at Ghazepore in the North-Western Provinces

The Governor General in Council cannot allow the death of ARCHDEACON PRATT to pass unnoticed by the Government which he served so long and so well.

Mr. PRATT entered the service in the year 1838, and was appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta by the late Bishop Wilson on the 6th October 1849.

Under the ordinary rules of the service, Mr. PRATT would have retired in October 1867, but so efficiently had he filled his high office in the Church, that he was solicited by Government, with the full approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to continue to hold it.

In adopting this course the Government was moved not only by its own appreciation of the Archdeacon's services, but by the strong commendation of the late Bishop Cotton, who bore testimony to ARCHDEACON PRATT's eminent scientific attainments and university distinctions; to the active part which he had taken in the management of the Diocese and in the promotion of all good works; and to his personal piety and high Christian character.

At a later date Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in sanctioning the retention of ARCHDEACON PRATT in the service until October 1872, remarked—"I cannot refrain from expressing the high sense I entertain, in common with the present Bishop of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Your Excellency in Council, of the zeal and ability with which he has for so many years faithfully and laboriously discharged the duties of his Office."

The Governor General in Council feels assured that the death of the Venerable Archdeacon will be mourned by the entire Christian Community in India.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 13.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M. A., Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, to act as Commissary to His Lordship during the vacancy of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND
COMMERCE.****NOTIFICATIONS.****FIBRES AND SILK.**

Port William, the 26th January 1871.

No. 478.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following advertisement in substitution of the one published under Notification No. 145, dated the 11th January 1870:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

- 1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rhea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labor being great.
- 2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and, no doubt, might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.
- 3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost—all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included—of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.
- 4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.
- 5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.
- 6.—Owing to the delay that has taken place in maturing the preliminary arrangements, the Government of India has decided that the competition will not be held until the 1st April 1872, thus affording a much longer time than was originally intended for the preparation of machines and their transport to the locality appointed for the competition. The Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore, in the North-Western Provinces, has been fixed as the place where the public competition will be held, and the Government of India will provide one or more small steam-engines to work the machines during the public competition.
- 7.—All machinery, &c., intended for trial must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to the Saharunpore Rhea Plantation, and kept ready before the 1st April 1872, to be there worked under their own supervision, or under that of their representatives, for a sufficient length of time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.
- 8.—Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of dried Rhea stems to intending competitors, both in this country and in Europe, to enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of the plant which their machinery will be required to deal with. Persons in Europe desirous to obtain small supplies of dried Rhea stems for the above purpose, should apply to the Secretary of State for India. Intending competitors in this country, desirous of obtaining

supplies of the article, must submit applications to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, in the Form A hereto annexed, prior to the 1st of March 1871; and those who are desirous of testing their machinery on the fresh Rhea at the Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore during the year 1871, must submit their applications to the same authority, in the Form B hereto annexed, prior to the 1st April 1871. The former will have to pay the expenses that may be incurred in packing and despatching the stems. The latter will have to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, their experiments: the fibre turned out by their machines during such experiments to become the property of Government.

- 9.—In order to enable the Government to arrange for the provision of a sufficient stock of fresh Rhea stems for the purposes of the formal competition in April 1872, it is necessary to ascertain beforehand the number of machines that are likely to take part in it; and intending competitors are therefore requested to submit, prior to the 1st May 1871, and in the Form C also hereto annexed, notices of intention to compete.

Form A.

APPLICATION FOR DRIED STEMS OF THE RHEA.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Quantity of dried stems applied for.	Locality to which it is desired that the stems be transmitted.	Name of nearest Railway Station to locality entered in preceding column.

On hearing from the Superintendent of the Government Rhea Plantation, Saharunpore, the amount of the expenses to be incurred in packing and despatching the quantity of stems above applied for, or such lesser quantity as may be allotted to me, as also the cost of carriage of such quantity to *(here insert the locality to which it is desired that the stems be forwarded)*, or to the nearest Railway Station, I promise to remit the total amount so required to the said officer, and I acknowledge that the packing and transmission of such stems will be entirely at my risk.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form B.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS FOR TESTING MACHINERY AT THE GOVERNMENT RHEA PLANTATION, SAHARUNPORE.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Brief description of machinery proposed to be tested.	Date on which applicant, if permitted, proposes to commence testing his machinery.	Approximate amount of green stem which applicant expects will be necessary for testing the machinery.

I acknowledge that, if permission be granted to me to test the above-described machinery at the Government Plantation, such permission will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—I am to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, testing my machinery.
- 2nd.—I am bound to conform to such rules in regard to time and place of conducting my experiments, hours of working, and the like, as the Superintendent of the Plantation may lay down for my guidance.
- 3rd.—I shall receive only such quantities of green stem, and at such time or times as, with reference to the other claims upon him, the Superintendent may find convenient to allot me.
- 4th.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machines during these experiments, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form C.

NOTICE OF MACHINERY INTENDED TO COMPETE FOR THE GOVERNMENT RHEA MACHINERY PRIZES AT THE TRIALS TO BE HELD AT SAHARUNPORE IN APRIL 1872 AND SUBSEQUENT MONTHS.

PARTIES INTENDING TO COMPETE.			Number of different kinds of machines which competitor desires to take part in the trials.	Brief description of each kind of machine.	Motive power required to work the machine.	Date by which the machines will be ready at Saharunpore for trial.
Name in full.	Profession or Occupation.	Residence in full.				

In proposing to enter the above-noted machinery for the Saharunpore competitive trials, I do so under the full understanding that—

- 1st.—I shall be bound to conform to all rules and regulations in regard to all matters in any way connected with these trials that may be laid down by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government to preside over these, and that failing to do so, I shall forfeit all claim to any prize, reward, or recompense from Government, and entirely disqualify my machinery for the competition.
- 2nd.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machinery during the trials, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Simla, the 9th November 1871.

No. 142.—Eighty maunds weight of dried rhea stems is now available at Saharunpore for distribution.

Applications for samples not exceeding five maunds should be made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore who will supply the quantity required, on payment of all transit charges.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORESTS.

Fort William, the 12th January 1872.

No. 56.—Messrs. A. W. Peet, and R. C. Wroughton are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 18th October 1871, and are posted to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively.

SURVEYS.

The 10th January 1872.

No. 18.—Captain J. Herschel, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

J. GEOGHEGAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 10th January 1872.

No. 169.—The Notification of this Department No. 3229 of the 21st ultimo is cancelled.

The 12th January 1872.

No. 230.—The following is substituted for the notification of this Department No. 3456, dated the 30th ultimo :—

Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Madras, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 16th December, of the privilege leave granted to him on the 30th November 1871.

Mr. E. S. Byrne is appointed to officiate in the second class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 17th December 1871.

EXPENDITURE.

(ADMINISTRATION).

The 12th January 1872.

No. 325.—RESOLUTION.—It is usual for officers, when submitting propositions for the revision of establishments, to set down the average monthly cost of a pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum, however quickly, at the mean between the minimum and the maximum.

2. As a matter of fact, however, the monthly average cost of a pay so fixed, unless the period of rise be very long, is much higher than this. By the present erroneous practice, officers may be led to propose, and perhaps the Government sometimes may sanction, proposals for the revision of establishments under a practical misapprehension of their actual financial effect.

3. It is not at present possible to show exactly what the average monthly cost of a progressive pay is. No doubt it varies under varying circumstances; and under all circumstances it depends largely upon the length of the period of rise.

4. The Governor General in Council is, however, convinced that the average monthly cost of a pay, which rises by five equal annual increments from a minimum to a maximum, is, at least, the minimum plus two-thirds, and, in the case of ministerial establishments, three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and the maximum.

5. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that, for the present, the average monthly cost of such pay shall be calculated in this way.

Examples—

The average monthly cost of the pay of an officer in the classified list in the Financial Department, which rises from Rs. 400 a month by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600 a month, is $\text{Rs. } 400 + \frac{2}{3} \text{ of Rs. } 200 = (\text{Rs. } 533\frac{1}{3}) = \text{Rs. } 534$.

The average monthly cost of the pay of a clerk rising from Rs. 100 a month by five equal annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 a month is $\text{Rs. } 100 + \frac{2}{3} \text{ of Rs. } 50 = (\text{Rs. } 137\frac{1}{3}) = \text{Rs. } 137\text{-}8$.

6. If the period of rise is 20 years, the average monthly cost may be taken at the exact mean.

7. In other cases an intelligent estimate may be made.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, to the local Governments, to the Heads of Departments, and to the Officers of Account and Audit for information and guidance.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 30th December 1871.

The following notification is to be substituted for the notification under the same number and date, published in the *Gazette of India* of 6th January last, page 16 :—

No. 3463.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rules 1 and 2 under Section XIX, Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave, he will be expected, if he does so, to explain fully his change of intention.

This rule applies generally.

The 11th January 1872.

No. 179.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following sentence at the end of Rule 8, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—When an officer, who is officiating for an absentee on privilege leave, has, in the opinion of the local Government, sufficient reason for refusing the residence placed at his disposal by the absentee, the house rent attached to the appointment officiated in shall be drawn by the Officiating Officer and not by the absentee.

The 12th January 1872.

No. 317.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following rule as No. 3 (b) under Section I of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable through bad health to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as actual service.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 11th January 1872.

No. 185.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1871	Calcutta	4,19,46,510	7,16,290	4,12,32,220	1,49,23,796	63,08,498	72,495	1,42,42,231	3,55,47,010
Ditto	Madras	1,07,02,220	8,65,080	98,37,140	58,75,858	...	...	17,28,404	76,04,200
Ditto	Bombay	4,52,07,900	79,42,710	3,72,65,250	2,31,99,827	60,11,534	...	1,37,35,309	4,29,48,579
Ditto	Allahabad	37,18,790	3,79,370	34,39,410	15,00,129	...	...	11,03,291	24,03,420
Ditto	Lahore	72,87,210	17,27,080	55,60,130	60,12,513	...	...	7,83,037	67,12,550
Ditto	Calcutt	13,77,180	2,30,320	11,46,860	6,82,421	...	...	1,00,059	7,82,480
Ditto	Calicut	6,69,150	2,33,680	4,35,460	4,90,511	...	...	1,00,059	5,90,570
Ditto	Trichinopoly	3,25,370	14,940	3,10,430	1,25,791	...	...	1,00,059	3,25,830
Ditto	Vizagapatam	41,69,840	5,47,980	36,22,460	25,66,988	...	...	5,47,982	31,31,900
Ditto	Nagpore	40,73,770	32,54,430	17,99,340	43,05,324	...	...	5,00,108	45,95,800
Ditto	Kurrachee	43,70,970	2,55,880	41,21,290	36,47,970	...	...	...	36,47,970
Ditto	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	12,47,56,980	1,60,66,850	10,86,90,410	6,34,40,636	1,23,30,022	72,495	3,28,57,357	10,86,90,410

CALCUTTA,
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 4th January 1872.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Head Commissioner.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 10th January 1872.

No. 239.—In supersession of all existing rules and orders regarding pensionary allowances to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following CIVIL PENSION CODE. This Code makes no changes in the existing rules, save that the procedure on application for pension is amended.

2. Orders which apply only to particular individuals named in them are not included in the Code, and will remain in force apart from it.

3. Otherwise the claims of persons now in the civil service of the Government will be determined only by the rules in this Code.

4. In accordance with the principle laid down in Section 5 of the Code, the claims of persons who have already left the service of Government must be determined by the rules which were in force at the time they left it. The rules in the Code do not, necessarily, apply to them.

5. Particular attention is requested to the rules in Chapter XIV. The procedure therein ordered should be introduced as soon as possible; but pending applications need not be revised in conformity therewith.

6. Local Governments and Heads of Departments will take steps to introduce the system set forth in Section 69.

7. Future rulings regarding pensions will be made in the form of corrections and additions to this Code; and quotations should be made in the following form, "Civ. Pen. Code, 63, 2," the first number referring to the Section, the second to the rule under it.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

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THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Interpretation Clause.

Section 1.—In the following Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(a).—"Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(b).—"Accountant General" means the Account and Audit Officer concerned, whatever be his official designation.

(c).—"Qualify" and "count" mean "qualify" and "count" for pension and gratuity in accordance with this Code.

(d).—When pensions or gratuities are said to be chargeable to more than one source, according to the "rule of proportions," it is meant that the charge should be debited to the several sources in the proportion in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

(e).—"Pay" means "substantive pay." "Salary" means the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance."

(f).—"A Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to the regular pay or salary of his appointment, either for duties which do not properly belong to his appointment, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances (such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality, or the peculiarly arduous nature of the work).

(g).—"General Revenues," for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

(h).—"Local Fund."—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a "Local Fund."

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

Application of the Code.

Section 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

(a).—Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers).

(b).—The Subordinate Medical Department.

Section 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the under-mentioned officers, whose pensions are regulated as to amount by the special rules contained in the Supplements:

(a).—Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

(b).—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.

(c).—Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.

(d).—Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

1. The rules in Chapter VII of the Code, however, apply to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

Option of old Rules.

Section 4.—The following officers are allowed an option (which can be exercised once only) between the rules embodied in the

present Code (which, for the most part, came into force on the 8th June 1863) and the rules which previously applied to them :

- (a).—Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department and civil officers of the Telegraph Department, whose covenants are dated before the 8th June 1863, may elect between the rules in this Code and the rules which were in force when they executed their covenants, and which are set forth in Appendix B.

Provided that if they elect the latter, they must abide also by the Leave Rules which were in force before the 8th June 1863.

- (b).—Marine Engineers in Bengal and Bombay, engaged under covenant in England, before the abolition of the Indian Navy, may elect to serve under the rules in this Code and the Leave Rules which were promulgated with them on the 8th June 1863, or under the terms of their covenants.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

Section 5.—An officer's claim to pension or gratuity is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of Government. No officer has any claim to a benefit granted after his resignation or discharge.

Section 6.—Service which qualifies for pension under Military Rules does not qualify for pension under this Code. An officer who is counting service for military pension cannot, simultaneously, count service for civil pension. Service under Military Rules.

Examples.—An officer who has served in the Indian Navy, if he afterwards enters civil employ, cannot count his naval service. A non-commissioned officer or private soldier, employed in the Civil Department, cannot begin to count his service for civil pension until he takes his discharge from the Army.

Exceptions.—1. A Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, if promoted to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, counts service from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant. Exceptions.

2. Those inspectors in the Telegraph Department who came from England as artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

3. In the Public Works Department, Warrant officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-conductor, and non-commissioned officers, are obliged, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, to take their discharge, and their whole departmental service then qualifies.

Section 7.—An officer cannot earn two pensions at the same time or by the same continuous service. Cumulative pensions in-
admissible.

Section 8.—Pension and gratuity are not earned by a person whose whole time is not given up to the regular service of Government, merely because he is paid by Government for work done for it. Persons paid for special
services.

Examples.—This rule applies in the following cases :

Advocate General.

Solicitor to Government.

Government Pleaders and Law Professors, when not debarred from private practice.

Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in Presidency Towns.

Coroners.

Roman Catholic priests.

Church clerks and other church servants.

1. Service as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay qualifies under an order of the Financial Department No. 10300, dated the 26th February 1867. This order was withdrawn on the 11th December 1871. But officers who held the appointment between these dates count the whole of their service in it.

Section 9.—On the same principle, public servants earn no pension or gratuity in respect of offices of the kind mentioned in the last Section, or in respect of duties paid for by a "local allowance."

Service under covenant.

Section 10.—Service under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension or gratuity does not qualify, unless the Government of India specially permits it to qualify.

Service for a time only.

Section 11.—An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty on the completion of which he is to be discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.

Service under twenty-two.

Section 12.—Except for compensation gratuity, and for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, service before completion of twenty-two years of age, or as an apprentice, does not qualify.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

FIRST CONDITION.—SERVICE UNDER GOVERNMENT.

Service under Government.

Section 13.—Service qualifies only if it is entirely under Government, *i. e.*, if the officer is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government or under conditions determined by the Government.

1. The following are examples of servants excluded from pension by this rule:

Office under Board of Trade.

A marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade.

Municipalities.

Servants of a Municipality.

Grant-in-aid Schools and Institutions.

Servants of grant-in-aid schools and institutions (*e. g.*, the Asiatic Society and the Canning College in Lakhnow).

Treasurers' Subordinates.

Subordinates appointed by treasurers on their own responsibility, *e. g.*, *tahvildars* in the North-Western Provinces, and *fotadars* (money-testers) in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools: Exception.

2. The educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain teachers of Government institutions to accept service in grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 26, case *c*) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December 1863, to offer re-employment in Government schools to the officers referred to; and those who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

Contract Establishment.

Section 14.—Service on an establishment paid from an establishment allowance made to the head of the office, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify. The establishment allowance may be fixed in amount, or may consist of fees received by the head of the office.

Registration Offices.

1. The maximum establishment allowance for Registration Offices in Bengal is not an establishment allowance within the meaning of the Section, because the Registrar General or Inspector General of Registration, under the orders of Government, regulates its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

Allahabad Pay Office.

2. Service in the Allahabad Pension Pay Office, which was formerly paid from an establishment allowance, qualifies in the case of the Native Clerks retained in it when it became a regular establishment.

Service paid from Darbar and Sumptuary Allowances.

Section 15.—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify.

Service under employers supplied by Government.

Section 16.—In the following cases, service under an employer to whose position Government has succeeded qualifies:

Betwa and Mysore.

(a).—Service in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Mysore, in the case of officers transferred to the Government of India when it undertook the administration of those provinces.

- (b).—Service rendered to a Native State and continued to the British Government on the lapse or annexation of the State, when old age or infirmity renders the servant a fit object for pension. But claims to pension under this rule must be referred to the Government of India. Service under Native States.
- (c).—Service in superior grades in taluqdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government institutions on the organisation of the Educational Department in that Province. Taluqdari Schools, Oudh.
- (d).—Service on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds, in the case of the officers who were on the establishments when the Funds were taken over by Government. Military Funds.
- (e).—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following Regiments: Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

Subhan Khan's Regiment (or 1st Panjab Police Battalion).
 Sher Dil Regiment (or 2nd Panjab Police Battalion).
 Kallar Mukhi Regiment (or 3rd Panjab Police Battalion).
 Suraj Mukhi Regiment (or 4th Panjab Police Battalion).
 The 3rd Panjab Light Field Batteries.
 The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery.
 Two companies of Panjab Sappers.

In accordance with the guarantee, those of them who, on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and for that under the British Government, under the rules for invalid pensions to soldiers in local or irregular corps.

CHAPTER V.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

SECOND CONDITION.—PERMANENT AND SUBSTANTIVE EMPLOY.

Section 17.—Service qualifies only if the officer holds a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment. Service permanent and temporary.

1. Service in an appointment which, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies. But this rule does not apply to the case of an officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and is afterwards transferred to another substantive appointment. Explanation.

2. An officer officiating in an appointment which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break of continuity, count service as if he had held the appointment substantively.

3. An officer, who holds a substantive appointment and draws substantive pay as a "probationer," holds a substantive appointment within the meaning of the Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive appointment, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation.

Section 18.—If an officer of a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment. Permanent servant deputed.

Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputed to assess or collect the Income Tax.
 A Muharrir detached on settlement duty.

Section 19.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 47, but the officer is, at the same time, deputed by Government on *special* duty, his service continues to qualify.

1.—The speciality of the duty is the essential point in this case, and mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, is not within the rule.

Section-Writers.

Section 20.—Section-writers in Bengal, the North-West, and Madras, and press servants in Madras who are paid for piece-work, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment, if—

- (1) they are employed, not casually, but as part of a fixed establishment; and
- (2) during the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached.

Exceptions to the General Rule.

Section 21.—In the following cases temporary service qualifies :

Medical charge of Government Vessel.

(a).—A surgeon, or duly qualified practitioner, in charge of a Government vessel may count that service if he is transferred from it to the uncontracted medical service.

"Works" establishments, Public Works Department.

(b).—Claims by officers of the Public Works Department whose pay was charged to "Works," before the issue of the Public Works Department Circular No. 6 of 1862, but whose employment was really of a permanent character, will, if the sanction to their entertainment was regular, be specially considered by the Government of India.

Customs Service, Calcutta.

(c).—If the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in transferring an officer from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service, declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered, the service on the Extra or Contingent List qualifies.

Settlement and Survey Departments.

Section 22.—(a.)—Service in the Settlement and Survey Departments named beneath, which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies :

The Settlement Departments in Madras, N. W. Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab.

The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The establishments of the Inam Commissioners of Madras and Bombay.

The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

1.—This rule does not apply to officers engaged on the understanding that their appointments are only temporary, or that they will be liable to discharge after a short period of service.

(b.)—In other provinces (and in the above-named provinces also, apart from the *regular* departments), settlement and survey work is temporary work, and those engaged in it do not earn pension. But service in the Settlement Department, in any province, and also service in the Malabar Escheat Establishment, Madras, qualifies if it is followed without a break by qualifying service.

1.—Deputy Collectors and similar gazetted officers, when not specially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this rule, as they count service independently of the particular department to which they happen for the time to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

THIRD CONDITION.—SOURCE OF REMUNERATION.

Section 23.—Service which satisfies the conditions laid down in CHAPTERS IV and V qualifies or does not qualify according to the source from which it is paid. Specification of sources.

Service is paid in the following ways :—

- A.—From General Revenues.
- B.—From Local Funds.
- C.—From funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.
- D.—By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.
- E.—By commission.
- F.—By the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money.

1. Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition. But when their salaries are paid by Native States, they must pay to the Government of India a deduction of 12 per cent. in the case of superior servants, and 6½ per cent. (one anna in the Rupee) in the case of inferior servants. Political Agencies.

This condition should be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements are revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency already pay 6 per cent.

A.

Section 24.—If the service is paid from the General Revenues, it qualifies. Paid from General Revenues.

Section 25.—The revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Mysore are part of the General Revenues within the meaning of the last Section; provided that pensions and gratuities for service wholly or partly paid from those revenues, shall be charged against those revenues wholly, or according to the rule of proportions, as the case may be. Hyderabad and Mysore.

1. The same rule applies in the following cases :

- (a).—Mamlatdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint States.
- (b).—Government servants in superior grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peith which is under Government control.

Section 26.—When contributions are made by Railway Companies, or from Local Funds, or special sources, towards the cost of appointments and establishments which are maintained directly from the General Revenues, the numbers and pay being fixed by the Government of India, the establishments are treated as paid from the General Revenues. General Revenues recovered from other sources.

The following cases fall under this rule :

- (a).—The Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, and their establishments, at Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master in Calcutta, the expense of which appointments is provided for by shipping fees. Shipping Master.
- (b).—The establishment of the Hooghly College and Collegiate School, and also that of the Elphinstone College and High School, the costs of which are recovered from private endowments. Hooghly and Elphinstone Colleges.
- (c).—Masters and Assistant Masters in schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the grant-in-aid system), whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in this case is reckoned only on the share of salary paid by Government. Bombay Schools on old system.

Sehor School.

(d).—The establishment of the Sehor (Central India) School, the expense of which is reimbursed in part from local subscriptions.

Customs Establishments,
Bombay.

(e).—The following customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, six per cent. additional to cover cost of pension) is reimbursed by private companies:

Name of Establishment.	Monthly Cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. Jamsetjee Bandar Custom House ...	150 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press ...	130 8 0	Mr. Ardassier Cowasjee Modde.
3. Victoria Land and Press ...	331 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
4. P. & O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon ...	631 8 0	P. and O. Company.
5. Arthur Bandar Custom House ...	40 0 0	London Asiatic and American Company.
6. Prere Land and Pier Company's Bandar ...	178 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company.
7. Arthur Bandar Port Press Company ...	50 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press ...	136 0 0	Narsee Keshowjee and Company.
9. Akbar Cotton Press Company ...	136 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
10. Arthur Bandar Custom House ...	50 0 0	Hormusjee Dadabhoj Doobash.
11. Powder Works Bandar of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company ...	240 8 0	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12. Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Dockyard, Mazagon ...	238 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Jail Writers, Bombay.

(f).—Second writers in jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned by Financial Department Order No. 523, dated 4th June 1867.

Book-keeper, High Court,
Bombay.

(g).—The book-keeper of the High Court at Bombay whose pay is provided for by a three per cent. commission on invested funds.

B.

Paid from local funds.

Section 27.—Except as provided in the Sections immediately following, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.Discretionary power of
Government.**Section 28.**—In the case of Local Funds which satisfy the two conditions following:(1) that their income is derived from taxation, or other *permanent* source, and not from charitable donations, or voluntary subscriptions;

(2) that the source of their income is under the control of Government;

the Local Government may, at its discretion, treat the service as qualifying.

Explanation.

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government, so that service under a Municipality cannot qualify for pension from Government. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control, not of the Municipalities, but of Government; for it is not in the power of the Municipalities to abolish them or reduce their income. In these cases, if the first condition is fulfilled, the Local Fund would be within the rule.

2. In the case of officers of establishments paid from Port Funds, managed by Government, and not by trustees, the rule in this Section applies absolutely.

Pension charged against
fund.**Section 29.**—Pension or gratuity for service under a Local Fund is paid from the Local Fund.

Mixed service.

1. When part of the service of an officer to whom such pension is conceded has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, the pension is paid from these sources according to the rule of proportions. The Local Fund service may not be neglected, and a pension awarded solely for the service paid from General Revenues.

Pension Fund.

2. The Government does not guarantee the solvency of funds (such as the local educational pension fund, Bombay) formed by the subscriptions of Local Fund servants and established to provide pensions for them. (See Appendix C. Extract 1).

Section 30.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds qualifies for pension or gratuity from the State :

- (a).—Government servants transferred to establishments under the Cotton Cotton Frauds Estab-
Frauds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's des- lishment, Bombay.
patch to the Government of India, No. 302, dated 16th December 1864,
which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service.
- (b).—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Lithographic Press,
Alipore Jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the convict Calcutta.
labor fund.
- (c).—Members of the regular Public Works Establishments, employed on local Public Works Engineers
funds works, under the authority of Government. From the date of lent to local funds.
publication of this Code, this permission is restricted to Engineer
Officers.

C.

Section 31.—Service paid from funds which Government holds Paid from Trust Funds.
only as a trustee does not qualify.

Examples.—Courts of Wards. Attached estates.
See Chapter VII.

D. & E.

Section 32.—(a).—Service in an office paid only by fees levied Paid by Fees or Com-
by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, mission.
does not qualify.

(b).—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission in addi-
tion to salary from the General Revenues qualifies.

1. Service as Administrator General, or as Official Assignee, does not qualify, Administrator General,
even though (as in Madras and Bombay) the income from fees or commission is &c.
supplemented from the General Revenues.

2. Nazirs on the establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts, who were paid Nazirs paid by fees.
wholly or partly by fees, are entitled to pension, unless the establishment on which
they served is excluded by Section 14.

3. Service as a Thoogyee (local collector of revenue) in Burmah, qualifies. Thoogyees.

F.

Section 33.—Service paid by the possession, in accordance with Paid by a tenure in
law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, land.
or right to collect money, does not qualify.

1. An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI Kaira hereditary officers.
of 1843, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS LENT TO NATIVE STATES, MUNICIPALITIES, &c.

[NOTE.—The rules in this Chapter apply also to Covenanted Civil Servants, and
to Military officers in Civil employ. See Appendix C. Extract 2.]

Section 34.—The following rules provide for the case of officers
transferred, on or after the 14th October 1871, from qualifying service
under Government to service under Native States, Municipalities, or
other bodies financially independent of the Government of India.
Provided that the transfer is made, under the general or special sanc-
tion of the Government of India, on public or political grounds, and
not only in the interest of the officer transferred.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 28, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this Section.

Examples.—The following are examples of “bodies financially independent of the Government of India.”

Port Trusts. Courts of Wards.

Note as to transfers before 14th October 1871.

[NOTE.—Before 14th October 1871, the date of the promulgation of the rules in this Chapter, service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, did not ordinarily qualify, as it did not satisfy the first and third conditions of qualifying service. Unless specially exempted, or unless their case fell within one of the special rules stated beneath, officers, not being Covenanted Civil Servants, or officers of the Army, who accepted such service, ceased to have any claim on the Government of India in respect of pensions. The rules in this Chapter do not affect the position of these officers, and they must abide by the conditions under which they left the regular service. In the same way officers who may transfer their services in future will have no claim unless the transfer is such as is provided for in these rules.]

Special rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service, as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this rule:—

- (a).—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.
 - (b).—Officers transferred to service in the Kolapúr school; the pension being chargeable according to the rule of proportions to the Government of India, and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr.
 - (c).—Officers transferred under the authority of the Government of the Panjab to service under the Bhawalpúr State. In this case the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhawalpúr State according to the rule of proportions.
 - (d).—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.
2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes imperial interests, count their service as if it were under Government.
 3. Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals, count their service as if it were under Government.
 4. Officers transferred on or after 23rd April 1863 by the authority of Government, or their official superiors, from qualifying service under Government, to service of the following descriptions, count their service as if it were paid from the general revenues:

Service under the Courts of Wards.

Service in Jágir States in Bombay.

Service under the Taluqdari Settlement Officer in Bombay.

Provided that six per cent. of the salary be contributed to the Government of India, either by the officer himself, or from the funds whence the salary is paid. This proviso has effect from the 9th November 1870 in the case of service under the Courts of Wards, and from the 6th July 1871 in the case of service in Jágir States or under the Taluqdari Settlement Officer.]

Contribution required,

Section 35.—(a).—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in the last Section, who does not wholly resign the service of Government, or who is not, for special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this Chapter, a contribution shall

be levied of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is, he will receive from his employers pay and acting allowance fixed in accordance with the rules of the Government service, for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and retaining four-fifths, will pay one-fifth to the Government of India.

(b).—In return for this contribution the Government accepts the charge for his pension or gratuity, and also that for his absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave, regarding which no arrangement can be made, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the regular service of Government; save only that the calculation of pension, gratuity or absentee allowance is based only upon the four-fifths which he retains, instead of upon the full amount which he receives, of pay or salary.

1. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution prescribed in this Section in respect of a part only, not being less than two-thirds, of their salary; provided that the pension, gratuity or absentee allowance will be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

2. A Native officer may resign all claims to allowance during leave, other than privilege leave, and in such case the contribution required is 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth.

3. In the case of inferior servants to whom the leave rules do not apply, the contribution required is one anna in the rupee.

4. If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment; otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the British Government in such manner as may be arranged.

5. An officer whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either wholly resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

6. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of Annuity Fund. The portion which is to be considered as Annuity Fund deduction is equal to one-twentyfourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction; and until the Annuity Funds of the Madras and Bombay Civil Service are abolished, this portion of the deduction made from a subscriber to either of these funds, should be credited to the fund to which he subscribes.

7. No officer has any right of property in his contributions, or any claim upon Government in respect of them except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

Section 36.—The rules in the last Section do not apply to the following cases:—

(a).—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.

Excepted cases.

Teachers in Chamba.

(b).—Officers transferred to service in Kolapúr school. In this case the pension is charged, according to the rule of proportions, to the Government of India and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr.

Kolapúr School.

(c).—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.

Assistant Opium Agents.

(d).—Medical officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals. These count service as if it were under Government.

Charitable Dispensaries.

(e).—Officers lent to Her Majesty's Government in England or to any Colonial Government. These cases are left for special treatment as they arise.

Colonial Governments.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SERVICE.

Section 37.—Qualifying service is divided into superior and inferior.

[NOTE.—The terms “superior” and “inferior” will henceforth take the place of “eligible” and “ineligible” heretofore used.]

Inferior service.

Section 38.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities, is classed as inferior :—

(a).—Messengers, orderlies, and peons.

(b).—Boatmen and seamen.

(c).—Artificers, (except as specified in Rule 1 under Section 39), handicraftsmen, and laborers.

(d).—Inferior and menial servants of all sorts.

1. The following have been held to be included in these designations :—

(a).—Priests and other officers employed to administer oaths, jamadars, sirkars, turnkeys, chaudharies of bazars.

(b).—Maistries in the Public Works Department, distributors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments.

(c).—Fotadars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighman), shroffs, daftaries, and muchies.

2. Tallaties (village accountants) in Bombay are, by the terms of their appointment, classed with inferior servants.

Superior service.

Section 39.—Service in capacities other than those indicated in Section 38, is superior service, except where any class of servants have been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government.

1. The following also are classed as superior if their pay exceeds 10 Government Rupees :—

High class artificers.

(a).—Cutlers in the Medical Department.

(b).—Artificers, Assistant Artificers, and Mounted Artificers in the Telegraph Department.

(c).—Mint Artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

[NOTE.—For Dockyard and Military Artificers there is no rule; but the Government of India, in the case of deserving men of long service, recommends the Secretary of State to award special pensions.]

Gunpowder Madras. Factory.

(d).—Workmen employed in the Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras, before the 28th January 1871, when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age. These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed Rs. 10.

Divers.

(e).—Divers (in consideration of the dangerous nature of their employment).

Vaccinators.

(f).—Vaccinators in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (including in the Madras Presidency those whose pay is Rs. 10); and in other Presidencies where the vaccine establishment has been re-organised in accordance with Financial Department Order No. 4646, dated 23rd September 1863, those retained after the re-organisation.

Book-binders.

(g).—Book-binders (i. e., those whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere daftaries).

Shroffs.

(h).—Shroffs in Madras who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and Shroffs in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1858, changed into Karkuns.

Bazar Kotwals.

(k).—Kotwals of bazars.

[NOTE.—On 14th December 1869 the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of bazars in Bombay, and the officers who, on that date, filled those posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwal or as Chaudhary of any of the bazars enumerated :—

Poona (two), Belgaum, Deesa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malligaum, Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.]

(d).—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors and Victualling Gomashtas. Commissariat.

(m).—Vakils attached to the Barr Infantry (Mysore). Vakils.

(n).—Workmen employed in printing establishments, except those whose work Printing establishments. is purely mechanical, such as distributors and pressmen.

(o).—Section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, in those Section-writers. months only in which their earnings exceed Rs. 10.

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding Rs. 10, he cannot count service as superior on the ground that the aggregate pay exceeds Rs. 10, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

Section 40. (a).—When the regular duties of an officer who bears Doubtful cases. an inferior designation are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior officer, his claim to pension or gratuity should be specially referred to the Government of India.

(b).—On the other hand a person whose real duties are those of an inferior officer, is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Example.—A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 66, Rule 1).

2. A class of servants in the North-Western Provinces who were called "fota- Fotadars. dars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under clause (a) of this Section.

CHAPTER IX.

PERIODS OF LEAVE AND SUSPENSION.

Section 41.—Periods of absence on other than privilege or pre- Superior service. paratory leave are not reckoned as superior service. Leave preparatory to leave on medical certificate is not reckoned as service in the case of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India.

1. This rule applies to leave on medical certificate taken before 1856. Such Leave before 1856. leave was reckoned as service under the old rules, but is not reckoned under the new rules, the periods of service required by which are generally shorter.

2. Leave during recess on half pay, granted to Native Surveyors in the Reve- Exception. nue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab, being allowed for public reasons, is reckoned as service.

Section 42.—In the case of inferior service, authorised leave Inferior service. is reckoned as service.

1. Leave not materially exceeding in amount that admissible under the Un-covenanted Service Leave Rules may, if granted by a competent authority, be considered "authorised."

Section 43.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry Suspension. is reckoned as service in case of reinstatement. If suspension is adjudged as a specific penalty, the time is disallowed.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending enquiry into his conduct is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period is not reckoned as service. But the authority who reinstates the officer may expressly declare, at the time, that the period shall be reckoned.

CHAPTER X.

FORFEITURE OF PAST SERVICE.

Break in continuity.

Section 44.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases :—

Leave.

(a).—Authorised leave.

Absence after leave.

(b).—Absence prolonged after the end of leave :

Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment re-appoints the officer and makes a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant General) that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot qualify without the special order of the Government of India.

This proviso has effect from 11th January 1869.

Suspension.

(c).—Suspension followed by reinstatement.

Abolition of office.

(d).—Abolition of office.

Transit.

(e).—Transit from one appointment to another.

Transfer to non-qualifying service.

(f).—Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment which is under Government control. The transfer must be made by an authority competent to sanction it; and an officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service cannot claim the benefit of this rule. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school always entails forfeiture.

Mutiny.

(g).—Loss of appointment owing to the mutiny, provided that the officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.

Removal from office.

Section 45.—Resignation of the public service, or removal from it on account of misconduct, or for inefficiency, or on account of failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

1. But an officer who resigned the public service, before the 8th June 1863 in the case of superior servants, and before 1st September 1871 in the case of inferior servants, and was re-appointed to the public service within twelve months of his resignation, is permitted to count the service rendered before resignation. This rule can be applied to only one resignation in the case of each officer.

2. It is not admissible to grant to an officer pension or gratuity because he has misconducted himself, or because it is desired to remove him for inefficiency.

CHAPTER XI.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.

Classification.

Section 46.—Pensions and gratuities are of four classes :

A.—Compensation pensions and gratuities.

B.—Invalid pensions and gratuities.

C.—Superannuation pensions and gratuities.

D.—Retiring pensions.

1. Gratuities are paid in single sums, and not by instalments.

A.

Compensation pension.

Section 47.—A compensation pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer discharged from the public service when, on reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. Before a pension or gratuity is granted to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be provided for in some other manner. Heads of Departments, in forwarding to

the Local Government or to the Government of India, applications for such pension or gratuity, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant; and in the quarterly statements furnished by Local Governments of such pensions and gratuities, it should be stated in respect of each case, that it has been found on enquiry impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

2. The discharge of one officer to make room for another is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of this Section; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment. If it becomes necessary to discharge an officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India. Explanation.

3. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of reduction, may be considered abolished within the meaning of this Section.

4. Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain pension or gratuity of this class, in consequence of the abolition of the particular appointment which they happen at the time to be filling. Graded officers.

5. No pension or gratuity can be awarded on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service. Excepted cases.

6. No pension or gratuity can be awarded for the loss of a local allowance. *

7. If, of two appointments held by one officer, one is abolished, and the other retained, the case should be specially submitted to the Government of India. Abolition of one of two appointments.

Section 48.—If an officer who is entitled to receive compensation pension or gratuity, accepts, instead, another appointment in the Government service (whether qualifying or not), he will, if he subsequently becomes entitled to receive a pension or gratuity of any class, receive not less than he would have been entitled to claim had he not accepted the appointment. Transfer to an appointment of less value.

B.

Section 49.—An invalid pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs. Invalid pension.

1. An officer discharged on other grounds, has no claim under this Section, merely because he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

2. To prevent undue liability for invalid pensions no person may be appointed to a superior grade in the public service in India without a certificate by a commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service of the Government of India. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in respect of persons selected by him for service in India.

Section 50.—Incapacity for service must be established by a medical certificate attested as follows:— Medical certificate by whom attested.

(a).—If the officer submitting it is on leave in England, by the Medical Board of the India Office.

(b).—If he is serving at any Presidency Town, by the Inspector General of the Medical Department.

(c).—If he is a superior servant and is serving within a moderate distance of a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled, by such Committee.

(d).—In other cases, the Local Government may either accept a certificate given by a single commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, or convene a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station.

1. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to convene an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before a Medical Board.

Medical certificate what to contain.

Section 51.—The medical certificate must state in sufficient detail :—

- (a).—Whether the officer's incapacity for service is or is not permanent;
- (b).—The nature of it, and especially whether it is in any degree the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

Pension awarded accordingly.

Section 52.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, pension or gratuity cannot be granted; otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

Officer to be at once discharged.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Government) be retained in the service, pending the decision on his application for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications.

C.

Superannuation pension.

Section 53.—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of 55 years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion; and no officer can claim to retire on the ground that he is 55 years old.
2. An annual return of officers, permitted to remain in the service after the age of 55 years, should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned :—

1. No.
2. Office.
3. Name of officer.
4. Present age.
5. Period of extension.
6. Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department, the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of 60 years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years.

D.

Retiring pension.

Section 54.—A retiring pension is granted to an officer who voluntarily retires after completing the requisite period of service.

CHAPTER XII.

AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Section 55.—The amount of pension or gratuity awardable is determined by length of service as specified in the Sections immediately following.

Explanation.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take gratuity instead.

A—FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE.

Compensation and invalid pension.

Section 56.—Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity :—

- (a).—After service of less than fifteen years.—Gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments (as defined in CHAPTER XIII) for each completed year of service, and not exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.
- (b).—After service of fifteen years and less than twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments (as defined in CHAPTER XIII), and also not exceeding Rs. 2,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 3,000 a year in any other case.

- (c).—After service of twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 4,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 5,000 a year in any other case.

Section 57.—Superannuation pension and gratuity :—

Superannuation pension.

The same in amount as invalid pension or gratuity :

Provided that if an officer's qualifying service have begun after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of 25 years, the pension admissible as invalid pension is to be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years' service completed, not exceeding 30, and the denominator of which is 30. The limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

Section 58.—Retiring pension :—

Retiring pension.

After service of thirty years.—The same in amount as the invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Section 59.—In the following cases, the prescribed limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000, may be relaxed :—

Extension of the maximum.

- (a).—For officers whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or were, before the 6th August 1862, promoted to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year; but in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding that limit may be allowed under the sanction of the Secretary of State.

- (b).—To officers who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes awards special pensions in excess of the limits, for "unusually meritorious services."

- (c).—For Native Judges (see Appendix B) who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.

[NOTE.—The limits which may be relaxed under this Section, are the maximum money limits, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.]

Section 60.—The full pension or gratuity admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

Explanation as to full pension.

1. Where the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension or gratuity as it thinks proper.

Section 61.—In the following cases, certain privileges exist in respect of the length of service required for pension :—

Privileges in counting service.

- (a).—For educational officers of the following classes entering the service after twenty-five years of age, the periods of service for pension are, twelve, twenty-two, and twenty-seven years, instead of fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty years respectively :

Educational Officers.

- (1).—Inspectors of Schools.
- (2).—Principals and Professors of Colleges.
- (3).—Head Masters of Schools and Colleges.

To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule the whole of the requisite period of service must have been passed in the grades specified.

- (b).—Officers appointed before the 8th June 1863 may (if compelled to take invalid pension) be permitted by the Government to count service for one-third or one-half pension according to the old rules : provided that they have not enjoyed any advantages under the new leave rules which they might not equally have enjoyed under the old. The amount of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the rules in this and the following Chapters.

Officers appointed before June 1863.

Example.—An officer has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old, and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1856. His service calculated under the rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 12 and 41, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b); but under the old rules (See Appendix B) the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b), having completed the twenty years' service required by the old rules.

Native Judges.

(c).—Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the old rules (see Appendix B) may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the old rules.

Lakhnow Garrison.

(d).—Uncovenanted officers who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857 count one year's additional service.

Barrister appointments.

Section 62.—To the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, *viz.* :—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.

Recorder of Rangún.

Secretary (formerly Assistant Secretary) to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Invalid and retiring pensions are admissible as follows :—

(a).—After six years and nine months' active service in one or more of the above offices, an invalid pension of £300 a year.

(b).—After eight years and eight months' such service, an invalid pension of £500 a year.

(c).—After twelve years' such service, a retiring pension of £750 a year.

1. Active service, besides time spent on duty, includes privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.

2. In cases not provided for by this Section, the officers specified come under the ordinary rules.

B.—FOR INFERIOR SERVICE.

For inferior service.

Section 63.—For inferior service pension and gratuity are awarded as follows :—

(a).—Compensation and invalid gratuity :

Service less than 5 years, — *nil*.

5 years and less than 10 years, — three months' pay.

10 " " 15 " — four " "

15 " " 20 " — five " "

20 " or more — six " "

(b).—Compensation pension :

Service not less than 30 years, — half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

(c).—Invalid pension :

Service not less than 35 years, — half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

1. In special cases, the Government of India grants more than half pay, but never more than Rs. 4.

2. For inferior service in Mysore no pensions are awardable, but compensation and invalid gratuities may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, the pay to be taken at the average of the last three years. Inferior servants on the Sowar establishment and on the establishments attached to the Barr Infantry come under this rule.

3. To servants of the Mysore Palace establishment, the Chief Commissioner grants pensions at the rates prescribed in this Section; and he may grant compassionate pensions to helpless old servants not entitled to regular pensions. A portion, not exceeding half, of the pensions of these servants, may be continued to their widows, if they have no other means of subsistence, and no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

C.—FOR SERVICE PARTLY INFERIOR AND PARTLY SUPERIOR.

Section 64.—If the service of an officer have been for some time inferior and for some time superior, he has the option of counting the whole as inferior service towards pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, or of counting so much of it as is superior towards pension or gratuity on the superior scale. Service partly inferior and partly superior.

Section 65.—If the officer was promoted from the inferior to the superior grades as a reward for meritorious service, the case may be specially considered by the Government of India.

1. This rule is to be strictly interpreted, and claims under it can be founded only on exceptional promotion, made out of the ordinary course.

CHAPTER XIII.

CALCULATION OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.

Section 66.(a).—The words “pay” and “emoluments” used in CHAPTER XII mean the pay and emoluments which the officer was receiving at the time of his retirement from service. Meaning of “pay” and “emoluments.”

(b).—“Average emoluments” means the average calculated for the last five years of service.

1. In the case of officers claiming the benefit of Section 40, Rule 1, “average emoluments” means the average calculated for the whole of the service necessary to qualify for the pensions awarded, excluding any excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period.

2. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or has been suspended and reinstated without loss of past service, his emoluments shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, be taken at what they would have been, had he not been absent on leave, or suspended. But if the leave is reckoned as service under Section 41, Rule 2, only the allowances actually received during it should be taken into account. Periods of leave, &c.

3. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been in a period without allowances, or in inferior service, that period shall be disregarded in the calculation of the average, and an equal period prior to the five years shall be included.

4. If an officer at the time of retiring holds two appointments, in both of which the service qualifies, the pay and emoluments are taken at the aggregate of the two. But this does not apply to an officer temporarily holding, in addition to his own appointment, an appointment usually held by a separate officer; in such case only one of the appointments can be taken into account. Case of two appointments.

Section 67 (a).—In the term “emoluments” are included the following:— Definition of emoluments.

- (1).—Pay of substantive appointment;
- (2).—Personal allowance;
- (3).—Fees or commission, where they are the authorised emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to a substantive pay; and commission in the case of a Thogyee;
- (4).—Field allowances (i. e., horse and tent allowances) of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors;
- (5).—Charge allowance to Signallers in the Telegraph Department;
- (6).—Bullock train allowance in the Post Office Department.

(b).—Other allowances are excluded, such as—

- (1).—Local allowances ;
- (2).—Allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment ;
- (3).—Messing allowances, working allowances, and provision allowances to officers in the Marine Department ;
- (4).—House-rent allowance, or estimated value of free quarters ;
- (5).—Tour allowances (to officers who accompany the Viceroy, or any Government) ;
- (6).—Allowance given in compensation for dearness of provisions.

Acting allowances.

(c).—Acting allowances are not included unless the “acting” service is counted under Section 17, Rule 2.

Deputation allowances.

1. When an officer in permanent employment is deputed on temporary duty, he cannot count the additional allowances obtained by the deputation. (See Section 18.)

2. But this rule does not apply to an officer deputed to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed on abolition of his appointment, and by direct orders of Government, on special duty. In these cases the full allowances are taken.

3. When an officer is *temporarily* transferred to service not under the control of Government, and does not pay any contribution under Chapter VII, he cannot count, in respect of the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had at the time of transfer to it.

Section writers.

4. In the case of section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, “pay” and “emoluments” mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. (If the gratuity is on the superior scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding Rs. 10. (See Section 39, Rule 1 (o).)

“Average emoluments” means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding Rs. 10.

Net emoluments only to be taken.

Section 68.—When part of an officer’s pay or emoluments is intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, that part should be excluded.

Examples.—When a sowar’s pay is intended partly to meet the expense of keeping a horse, the pay should be taken only at foot rates.

When a consolidated pay specifically includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these should be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission which a Thoogyee in Burmah obtains goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account should be taken of the remainder only.

So also when an officer’s pay is given at two rates, a smaller rate during stationary duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

1. Only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation. For example, when an officer is allowed to count time retrospectively towards increase of pay, but does not receive retrospectively the intermediate periodical increments, these intermediate increments are not allowed in the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Service books to be kept.

Section 69.—Every non-gazetted servant of Government, with the exception of Police officers, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and officers in the Post Office Department whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, is required to keep a service book in which should be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving.

If the officer to whom the book refers is himself a head of an office (e. g., a Deputy Post Master or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form :

- (1). Name of officer.
- (2). Caste or race.
- (3). Residence.
- (4). Father's name and residence.
- (5). Age.
- (6). Exact height by measurement.
- (7). Personal marks for identification.
- (8). Date of entry.
- (9). Signature of officer.
- (10). Signature and designation of the head of the office.

The entries in this form should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

2. The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form :

- (1). Name of appointment.
- (2). Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary.
- (3). If acting, here state the substantive appointment.
- (4). Pay.
- (5). Acting allowance.
- (6). Date of commencement of appointment.
- (7). Signature of officer.
- (8). Character of officer.
- (9). Signature and designation of immediate head of the office.
- (10). Date of termination of appointment.
- (11). Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c).
- (12). Signature of immediate head of the office.

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything either good or bad to be recorded.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), periods of suspension from employment, and other breaks of service, should be noted with full detail of their duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office.

4. A service book in the required form will be issued at cost price as soon as possible to each person at present in the service of Government, in which he should at once enter all past particulars of employment so far as relates to the establishment in which he is at present serving; and the head of the office will attest the entries after verification from his office records. To servants employed at any future time, a book will be furnished by the officer appointing them.

5. The service books will be kept in the office in which each officer is serving, being transferred with him from office to office. They may be given up to the officers to whom they refer, if they resign, or are discharged without fault, an entry being first made to that effect.

6. The officer to whom each book refers is himself charged with the duty of seeing that it is properly kept up and all erasures in it must be properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

Section 70.—An applicant for pension or gratuity, not being a gazetted officer, should submit to the authority, whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, his service book, and a statement of the following particulars :—

Application for pension,
non-gazetted officers.

- (a).—The age of the applicant.
- (b).—List of appointments both substantive and acting held during the service in respect of which pension or gratuity is claimed, stating, when any appointment was only an acting one, what substantive appointment was held at the same time. The dates of the beginning and end of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each.
- (c).—Dates of beginning and end of each period of leave.
- (d).—An explanation of each break in continuity of service.

Verification of service.

Section 71.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Departments, verify the services claimed.

1. In cases of inferior service (regarding which the records of the Account Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In cases of superior service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is *easily* procurable.

2. The information thus received should then be forwarded to the Account Officer concerned, *viz.*:—

For service in ordinary Civil Establishments ...	The Accountant General of the province ;
„ „ the Public Works Department...	The Controller of Public Works Accounts ;
„ „ the Post Office Department ...	The Compiler of Post Office Accounts ;
„ „ the Telegraph Department ...	The Compiler of Telegraph Accounts ;
„ „ the Military and Marine Departments.	The Controller of Military Accounts ;
„ „ the Forest Department ...	In Madras and Bombay, the Provincial Accountant General ; in other places, the Provincial Conservator ;

for information as to whether his office records bear out the applicant's statements. If there be any discrepancy, the Account Officer will detail the nature of that discrepancy : for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by his registers to have been filled by another man.

3. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account Offices, reference shall be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states he served during the period in doubt.

4. If for any particular reason, verification from that source is not practicable, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (on plain paper,—see General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 15, Clause 12), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable : for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

Form of application.

Section 72.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in the last Section, the officer should draw up the application in Form A, Appendix A, and arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, should forward it, together with the officer's service book, through his official superiors to the Local Government.

1. He should certify in the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension or gratuity on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

2. If the application is for an invalid pension or gratuity, the requisite medical certificate should be attached to the application ; but if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing subsequent date.

Gazetted officers.

Section 73.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should be drawn up, in the form prescribed in the last Section, either by the officer himself or by the head of the department in which he is serving ; and the rules under that Section apply, save that it is not necessary to have the service formally verified before forwarding the application.

Section 74.—The last officer through whom the application for pension passes should send it to the Accountant General, instead of forwarding it direct to Government. The Accountant General will, (after, in the case of a gazetted officer, verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 71), submit the application to the Local Government with a report as to the extent to which a claim for pension or gratuity is made out, and as to the rules applicable to the case. He will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service, and of pension or gratuity. Accountant General's report.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Accountant General should return it for correction or explanation.

2. In the Post Office Department, the Compiler being subordinate to the Director General, the application should go to him first, and to the Director General afterwards.

CHAPTER XV.

POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Section 75.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. If an interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Supreme Government. Power to grant pensions.

1. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should, upon questions of pension and gratuity, communicate with the Secretary of State through the Supreme Government.

Section 76.—Quarterly statements of pensions and gratuities granted should be submitted by each Local Government to the Supreme Government in Form C, Appendix A (one for pensions, the other for gratuities), within a month after the end of each quarter. Quarterly Statements.

1. The statements of pensions and gratuities granted by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in the Military Department should be separate from the statements of those granted in the Civil Department.

Section 77.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered in the Financial Department of the Government of India. But the other Departments exercise the powers of Local Governments over officers serving under their immediate orders. Quarterly statements need not be prepared by these Departments, but they should forward to the Financial Department copies of the formal application, of the Accountant General's report, and of the order sanctioning each grant. Government of India.

Section 78.—Pensions and gratuities in excess of the amounts admissible under rule, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State. Secretary of State.

1. The Government of India ordinarily declines to pass any orders as to the pension to be granted to an officer until he actually retires. Memorials upon the subject, addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned. Claims by officers not retired.

CHAPTER XVI.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

Section 79.—The order sanctioning the grant of a pension or gratuity to be paid in India should be forwarded, with a copy Sanction of pension.

of the formal application, to the Accountant General of the province in which payment is to be made.

1. Pensions and gratuities (except pensions awarded under Section 62) must always be stated in rupees and not in sterling, even though they are to be paid in England.

Permanent payable order.

Section 80.—The Accountant General will then, in case of a pension, draw up a permanent-payable-order in Form B, Appendix A, and will forward it to the officer who is to pay the pension.

1. This officer will retain one-half of the order, and will deliver the other half to the pensioner. The pensioner is not to have access to the half kept by the disbursing officer, in order that there may be as little facility as possible for fraudulent personation.

2. Each payment made is to be entered on the reverse, both of the pensioner's half and of the disbursing officer's half of the order, the entries being attested at the same time by the signature of the disbursing officer. When the reverse of a permanent-payable-order is filled up, both halves should be returned to the Accountant General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent-payable-order, the disbursing officer's half may be returned to the Accountant General, in order that he may issue a new order. The requirements of rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Pension when payable.

Section 81.—Pensions are payable in India in monthly instalments due after the end of each calendar month.

1. Apart from special orders, pensions other than extraordinary pensions under CHAPTER XXII are payable from the date on which the pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of the application, whichever is later.

2. The object of the latter alternative in the preceding rule is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications. The rule may be relaxed in this particular by the local Government when the delay is sufficiently explained.

Personal appearance at time of payment.

Section 82 (a).—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, pensioners must appear in person at the time of taking payment, and be identified by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

(b). Female pensioners who are not accustomed to appear in public, and male pensioners who are unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or are exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive their pensions upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, in the case of a male, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. Disbursing officers are personally responsible for payments wrongly made, and should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. In cases of doubt they should refer to the Accountant General.

2. Respectable pensioners may be identified by the disbursing officer at his own house, instead of being made to appear at his public office.

3. If a pensioner or a person entitled to a gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heir. The payment may be made, under the orders of the Local Government, even if the pension or gratuity have not yet been sanctioned. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

Certificate of non-employment.

Section 83.—Pensioners, drawing pension in India, are required to append to their bills a certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the above amount of pension is due."

1. In the case of pensioners permitted under CHAPTER XX to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate must be modified according to the facts.

Section 84 (a).—An annual return of pensioners in form E, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant General, from every office where pensions are disbursed. The Accountant General will submit them, after compilation, to the Government of India.

Annual return.

(b).—The return is in three parts, (1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

(See Appendix C, extract 3.)

CHAPTER XVII.

PLACE OF PAYMENT.

Section 85.—A pension is payable at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury in London. A gratuity is payable at any treasury in India.

Payable at any Treasury.

1. Payments at the Home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Section 86.—Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

Transfer between England and India.

1. Applications for transfer of payment from India to the Home Treasury should be made to the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is. If the transfer is admissible, he will grant a last-pay-certificate, forwarding a duplicate to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited.

Section 87.—A Local Government may, on application, and on sufficient cause shewn, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This duty may be delegated to Commissioners of Divisions or to any higher executive authority.

Transfer in India.

1. Copy of the order directing the transfer should be forwarded to the provincial Accountant General, and the Collector of the district from which the payment is to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the permanent-payable-order. The Accountant General will then issue a new one to the officer who will in future pay the pension, or, if the officer belongs to another province, will move the Accountant General of that province to do so.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LAPSE AND FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS.

Section 88.—If a pension payable in India remains undrawn for more than six months, the permanent-payable-order must be returned to the Accountant General, and the pension ceases to be payable. If the pensioner afterwards appears, the disbursing officer may reclaim the permanent-payable-order and renew the payment, but the arrears cannot be paid without the order of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant General.

Through arrears, falling in

1. If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any public officer, the Accountant General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government.

2. Arrears due to deceased pensioners are payable to the heirs within six months after the pensioner's death. They cannot be paid thereafter without the sanction of the Local Government.

Section 89.—A pension which has not been drawn for two years lapses, and can be restored only by the Government of India.

(On conviction of crime.

Section 90.—Future good conduct is an implied condition in every grant of pension, and the Government reserves to itself the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

Rate of commutation.

Section 91.—Life pensions not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, be commuted at the following rates:—

Age of Pensioner.	Years' purchase of pension.
Less than 10 years ...	18
10—20 „ ...	12½
20—25 „ ...	12
25—30 „ ...	11½
30—35 „ ...	11
35—40 „ ...	10½
40—45 „ ...	10
45—50 „ ...	9½
50—55 „ ...	9
55—60 „ ...	8
60—65 „ ...	7
65—70 „ ...	6
More than 70 „ ...	Inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

1. If a pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, it is payable to his heirs.

CHAPTER XX.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS AND PERSONS WHO HAVE OBTAINED GRATUITIES.

After compensation gratuity.

Section 92.—An officer who has obtained a compensation gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, has the option of retaining the gratuity, in which case his previous service will not count for future pension or gratuity, or of refunding it and counting his previous service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since it became admissible. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

After compensation pension.

Section 93.—An officer who has obtained compensation pension, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay, provided that the sum total does not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he has the option of retaining his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his previous service will not count for future pension, or of ceasing to draw any part of his pension and counting his previous service. No refund of pension intermediately drawn is required.

1. In the case of a section-writer or press servant (see Section 20) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

Section 94.—There is no absolute bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining invalid gratuity or pension. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after compensation gratuity or pension. After invalid pension.

Section 95.—A superannuation pensioner is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment. After superannuation pension.

Section 96.—Officers who have obtained retiring pensions cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. When so re-employed, they are permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is not so much objection to the employment of such pensioners in service paid from Local Funds. After retiring pension.

No officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay.

1. The rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If these are re-employed, their service will be on exactly the same terms as if they had never been employed before. But so long as they are employed, their navy pension will be held in abeyance, except so much of it as is necessary to raise their total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of the pension. If they have commuted their pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from their allowances as if they had not. Navy pensioners.

2. Nor do these rules apply to military pensioners in civil employ. The claim of such persons to salary, pension, and gratuity in the Civil Department are dealt with without reference to their military pension. But the pensions of commissioned officers other than "good service" pensions, and of the heirs of native non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will, during their employment, merge in their salaries. Military pensioners.

3. Civil, Military, and Naval pensioners also may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without loss of pension, on purely temporary duty, lasting for not more than a year.

4. If an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, holding a civil appointment, continues in civil employ after he has earned his military pension, the pension remains in abeyance.

CHAPTER XXI.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE POLICE.

Section 97.—The following special rules apply to the members of Police Forces constituted under the following Acts:

XIII of 1856 of the Governor General of India in Council.

XXIV of 1859

V of 1861

VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus Police Force, though not organised under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the regular Panjab Police.

MUNICIPAL AND RAILWAY POLICE.

Section 98(a).—If the police of a town is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensionary allowances. Municipal Police.

(b.) But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force paid wholly or partly by a municipality or from the general revenues subsidised by a contribution from a municipality, undertakes the organisation and control of the force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the civil constabulary, service in it is treated as service under Government, the contributions of the municipalities towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such forces being, for the present, undetermined.

1. The police forces in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under clause (b).

Railway Police.

Section 99.—In like manner the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway and in Bombay, though the Railway Companies contribute towards their cost, are a branch of the regular police, and their service in it is treated as service under Government.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent., in addition to pay and salary, to discharge liability for pension. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Qualifying service.

Section 100.—Service in any of the Police Forces mentioned in Section 97, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund in the force, qualifies.

[NOTE.—The Superannuation Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (see Section 16 (e)) and members of the Oudh Military Police, police officers whose pay did not exceed Rs. 20 were obliged to contribute. By these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds.

Officers whose pay exceeded Rs. 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds, established under Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 of the Governor General in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Fund which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been, by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1859, was abolished with the latter. The Funds established under Act XIII of 1856, in the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount, less the subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities of the Funds.]

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department Order No. 3398, dated 27th July 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Exceptional privileges.

Section 101.—In the following cases, members of police forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension:

Sikh Darbar Soldiers.

(a.)—Soldiers of the Sikh Government to whom service was guaranteed (see Section 16 (e)), and who, on the breaking up of the Panjab Military Police in which they had enlisted, were transferred to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed Rs. 20, entitled to invalid pensions at line rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police.

1st Class Sergeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd Class Sergeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

Oudh Military Police.

(b.)—Men who, after completing, on 3rd May 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh Civil Police, and were in employ in that force on 26th January 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed Rs. 20, entitled for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to local and irregular troops of the rank corresponding to that which they may attain in the Police.

- (c.)—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line. Mhairwarra Battalion.

Section 102.—In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the new Police Constabulary qualifies: Previous service when qualifying.

- (a.)—In the first two cases mentioned in Section 101, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions admissible under its rules, or if, through serving on pay higher than Rs. 20, they have become entitled to the pension prescribed in Section 106, the previous service mentioned in Section 101 qualifies. Sikh Darbar Soldiers and Oudh Military Police.
- (b.)—Men of the Army transferred to the Police on the reductions of the Native army which were made in 1861, count their army service. Men of Native Army.
- (1.)—In February 1867 it was declared that this rule would be applicable to all future transfers to the Police on occasions of reduction of the Native army.
- (2.)—In the Panjab Police, men counting service under this rule, if they were faithful during the mutiny when their regiments joined the rebels, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line, instead of the rates of the Superannuation Fund.
- (3.)—Men of the Army who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857, count three years' additional service.
- (4.)—A man voluntarily taking discharge from the Army and entering the Police, cannot count past service.
- (c.)—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police in 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpúr Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that force, or from the Mulki Horse, count their service in these forces and also that in the forces of the late Raja of Nagpúr. Nagpúr Irregular Force.
- (d.)—Men of the Berar Police, recruited from the Hill Rangers, count their service in that corps.
- (e.)—Service in the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion and service in the Oudh Military Police qualifies. Military Police.
- (f.)—Service in superior grades in the old Police (i. e., darogas and officers of higher rank) or in any other department qualifies. Previous superior service.
- (g.)—In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, men count half their service in inferior grades in the old Police.
- (h.)—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1858 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, at the time of transfer, to pension for army service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who possessed this title to pension for army service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous army service. Army service and Military Police service.
- (i.)—Pensions granted to men who count army service under the above rules will, if their service in the army was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, be a charge on the Military Department; otherwise the whole will be a charge on the Civil Department. Pensions for Army service able. how charge.

Section 103.—Policemen on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, who re-enlist within one year after discharge, may, at the discretion of the Inspector General, count their service before discharge. Break in service.

AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Section 104.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed Rs. 20, Officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20.

will be determined, as prescribed in the next Section, according to one of the following scales :—

SCALE A.

According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the force.

1. As the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for compensation pensions and gratuities, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869 :—

- (1.)—Compensation pension and gratuity should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for invalid pensions and gratuities.
- (2.)—But if the gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the officer's subscriptions to the fund, the difference should be made up.

SCALE B.

According to the rules prescribed in CHAPTERS XI, XII, and XIII, for the calculation of pensions and gratuities for superior service, except that (1) all service after the age of 18 years qualifies; (2) in addition to the leave which, under Chapter IX, is reckoned as service, one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service, is so reckoned.

Section 105(a).—The pensions and gratuities of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay are regulated by scale A.

(b.)—The pensions and gratuities of officers of other forces are regulated as follows :—

- (1.)—Those who were members of the forces before the 19th July 1871—by scale A or scale B according to their election (which, by Financial Department Order No. 2091, dated 19th July 1871, they were directed immediately to declare).
- (2.)—Those who enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871—by scale B.

Officers on pay exceeding
Rs. 20.

Section 106.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds Rs. 20 is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this CHAPTER to be qualifying, is treated as superior service.

1. When a police officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding Rs. 20, loses any benefit as to pension or gratuity which he would have enjoyed had his pay remained unchanged, his pension or gratuity may be regulated as if he had not received the promotion.

Previous inferior service.

Section 107.—If part of an officer's continuous service qualifies for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, but does not qualify under the rules in this CHAPTER, he may elect to receive, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under the rules in this CHAPTER, such pension or gratuity as is admissible to him, under Sections 63 and 64, for the whole of his service both inferior and superior.

Example.—Officers who were transferred to the new Civil Police from inferior grades in the old Police or from the Military Police, and who are not entitled under Section 101 or 102 to count previous service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. Officers who under Section 105 (b 1) have elected to abide by Scale B, will, if they take gratuity under this Section, obtain in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 63 (a.) one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

Section 108.—Except in the case of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 105(a)), pensions and gratuities are to be calculated upon the net pay, *i. e.*, the pay actually received by the officer, and not upon the gross pay, *i. e.*, the pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Superannuation Funds (see note under Section 100); but this rule shall not be applied to any officer, who, on 19th July 1871, was entitled, by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, to have his pension or gratuity calculated on his gross pay, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded, for misconduct, to lower pay. To be calculated on net pay.

1. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension or gratuity except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the Police Forces of Bengal (excluding the East India Railway Police) or the Panjab.

VERIFICATION OF SERVICE.

Section 109(a.)—There shall be kept up for each district, by the District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification at the time of enrolment, his rank, promotion, reduction or other punishment, his absences on leave or without leave, the breaks in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity. Service rolls.

(b.)—The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

(c.)—In addition to the above roll the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding Rs. 20 (except that of gazetted officers), and shall verify the record annually in communication with the Local Accountant General.

(d.)—From this roll the necessary statements of service of all applicants for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Section 71 in respect of any service rendered before enrolment in the constabulary which the Police officer may be entitled to count.

1. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on invalid pension by officers who are capable of serving longer. Medical officers should be very searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of the applicants for further duty; and, whenever the number of applicants for pension or gratuity is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two medical officers.

POWER OF SANCTION.

Section 110.—Claims by police officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, to pension or gratuity only for the period of continuous and verified service in the force in which at the time of application they are serving, may, if admissible under the strict letter of the rules, be allowed by the Inspector General of Police, and reported to the Accountant General with the necessary particulars for identification. Sanction.

All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

1. Claims to extraordinary pension or gratuity (see Chapter XXII), even though they may be provided for by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, are subject to the rule in Section 118.

2. The quarterly statement submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government, should contain particulars of all pensions and gratuities granted by the Inspector General as well as by the Local Government.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

Section 111.—Payment of a pension or gratuity shall be made by the treasury officer of the district where the payee resides, on Payment.

permanent-payable-orders (in the case of pensions), and on the identification of the payee by the District Superintendent of Police; and special committees shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

CHAPTER XXII.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

A.—In cases of injury or death.

Section 112.—The following are the Rules for the grant of gratuities and pensions,

(a) to men so injured in the execution of their duty as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(b) to the families of men killed in the execution of their duty.

They apply to all persons employed to do the work of Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as miners in the Panjab Salt Mines) for piece-work. They apply also to village watchmen.

Not cases of more
accident.

Section 113.—Pension or gratuity is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. The Government recognises no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

The following would be regarded as *prima facie* cases of ordinary accident:—

A policeman falling from his horse.

A policeman on escort duty killed by sun-stroke.

A lascar killed by the snapping of a hawser.

A laborer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognises no claim on the part of widows on account of the services of their husbands. It is the duty of Government officers themselves to provide for their families, the more so that the Government assists certain funds established for the purpose of enabling them to do so.

Claims recognised in case
of death.

Section 114.—A pension or gratuity is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had wife, sons or daughters (legitimate), father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1. To native claimants preference is given in the following order: son, widow, daughter, father, mother.

Amount of pension.

Section 115.—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by—

(a) the character and service of the man injured or killed;

(b) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;

(c) the nature and extent of the injury received;

(d) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant gratuity or pension in every case, nor, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.

Preliminary enquiry.

Section 116.—Whenever a claim for gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, will hold a formal enquiry, taking evidence on the following matters:

(a) the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;

(b) the relationship (in the case of death) and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

Section 117.—The head of the office will then submit the case Pension Roll. with a report, through his official superiors, to the Government, sending (in the case of a man injured) the usual form of application (Form A, Appendix A) and (in the case of a man killed) a statement in Form D, Appendix A.

Section 118.—The Local Government may grant gratuity not Power of Local Govern-
ments exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity. If it deems a grant of six months' pay insufficient, it should report the case with a recommendation to the Government of India.

Section 119(a).—The Government of India grants pensions to Power of Supreme Go-
vernment. the widows and children of policemen, or of village watchmen, killed in the execution of duty, not exceeding two-thirds of the deceased's pay. The grants are made on the principle of giving rather less than would be given in the case of a soldier of similar class killed in action.

(b.)—Otherwise pensions or gratuities in excess of the amount admissible under the last Section require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

B—Military Service.

Section 120.—Officers and men, enrolled as volunteers, and having a military organisation, enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds, as men of corresponding grades in the regular service, unless they are entitled, under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates :

(a.)—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying their presence) with military forces, will receive such compensation as may be awarded by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

(b.)—Other civil officers of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to their salaries according to the following scale :—

If on salaries of Rs. 500 a month, or upwards, as Captains.		
"	300	" Lieutenants.
"	200	" Ensigns.
"	100	" Subadars.
"	50	" Jamadars.
"	16	" Sepoys.

(c.)—Persons not in Civil or Military Service, wounded in action while serving (as aforesaid) with military forces, will receive compensation according to their station in life, as compared with that of Military Officers, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation awarded subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

C.—Mutiny Pensions.

Section 121 (a).—Widows of Uncovenanted Servants who have received pensions on account of their husbands having been killed in the mutiny retain half their pensions after remarriage. Their half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

(b.)—Daughters of Uncovenanted Servants in the Panjab, who have mutiny pensions "payable till marriage," receive, on marriage, seven years' pension as a dowry.

FOURTH PAGE—(DOCKET).

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.—

Date of application.

Name of applicant.

Last appointment.

Class of pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

THIRD PAGE.

REMARKS BY HEAD OF OFFICE.

1. As to character and past conduct of applicant.
2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation.
3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.
4. Explanation under Section 47, Rule 1, so far as the Head of the office can give it.
5. Any other remarks.

SIGNATURE.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

CERTIFIED that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [*inferior or superior*] grades has been duly proved for years months days; and that a [*pension or gratuity*] not exceeding Rs. , is admissible under Section of the Civil Pension Code. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant General.

FORM B.
(Obverse).

COLLECTOR'S BILL.				PENSIONER'S BILL.			
Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon.							
Class of Pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Personal identification.	Height.		Age when pensioned.	Sect or Caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.
		Feet.	Inches.				
<p>No. _____</p> <p>SIR,</p> <p>Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ Pension, as _____</p> <p>ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE; Calcutta _____ 187 .</p>				<p>No. _____</p> <p>SIR,</p> <p>Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ Pension, as _____</p> <p>ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE; Calcutta _____ 187 .</p>			
<p>upon the production of the duplicate hereof, taking from the claimant a separate receipt for the amount according to usual form.</p>				<p>upon the production of this Bill and a separate receipt according to usual form.</p>			
<p>To the Collector of _____</p> <p>ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.</p>				<p>To the Collector of _____</p> <p>ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.</p>			
<p>NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person.</p>							

REVERSE OF COLLECTOR'S BILL.

This document is to be retained by the disbursing Officer so long as the authority remains in force, and every separate payment is to be recorded below.

[illegible]

REVERSE OF PENSIONER'S BILL.

Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the disbursing Officer.

[illegible]

FORM C.

Statement of ^{Pensions}_{Gratuities} sanctioned by the _____ in the _____
 Department during the quarter ending _____ 18 .

Column 1.—Serial number.

- „ 2.—Name of recipient.
 „ 3.—Designation of last employment.
 „ 4.—Name of office in which last employed.
 „ 5.—Character.
 „ 6.—Period counted as service.
 „ 7.—^{Average emoluments}_{Pay or emoluments at time of discharge}
 „ 8.—Class of ^{Pension}_{Gratuity} granted.
 „ 9.—Amount of ^{Monthly Pension}_{Gratuity} granted.
 „ 10.—Remarks (here note any cases where less than the full pension or gratuity admissible has been granted; also cases where the pension or gratuity is chargeable to other than general revenues.)

FORM D.

Application for an extraordinary pension or gratuity for the family of _____
 late a _____ killed in the execution of duty.—Submitted by the _____

- (A.) Description of claimant. {
 1.—Name and residence.
 2.—Age.
 3.—Height.
 4.—Religion, caste, or tribe.
 5.—Marks for identification.
 6.—Present occupation, and pecuniary circumstances.
 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased.
- (B.) Description of deceased. {
 8.—Name.
 9.—Occupation and service.
 10.—Length of service.
 11.—Nature of injury causing death.
- (C.) {
 12.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed.
 13.—Remarks.

FORM E.

RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT _____ DURING THE YEAR 187-7

Pensions exceeding Rs. _____ and not exceeding Rs. _____

PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONERS.										REMARKS.
Not more than 50 years.	51 to 60 inclusive.	61 to 65 inclusive.	66 to 70 inclusive.	71 to 75 inclusive.	76 to 80 inclusive.	81 to 85 inclusive.	86 and upwards.	Total.		
1.—Number of pensioners in the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return ...										
2.—Deduct the number transferred into the next period of age ...										
3.—Add the number transferred from the last period of age ...										
4.—Number from last year thus corrected for age ...										
5.— <div>NEW NAMES BROUGHT ON THE LIST.</div> <div>By new pensions ...</div>										
6.— <div>By renewal after being struck off ...</div>										
7.— <div>By transfer from other offices</div>										
8.—Total of headings 4 to 7, being total number to be accounted for ...										
9.—Number on pension list at end of year ...										
10.— <div>REMOVED DURING THE YEAR.</div> <div>By transfer to other offices</div>										
11.— <div>By death or non-appearance for six months ...</div>										
12.—Total of headings 9, 10, 11, being total number accounted for ...										

NOTE.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfer rendered necessary by pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Hence each entry under heading 3 will be the same as the entry under heading 2 in the next preceding column.
 Heading 8.—Enter here any persons who, after being entered under heading 11 of any previous statement as having been struck off the list, on account of non-appearance for six months (Code, Section 88) are again admitted into the list.

APPENDIX B.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of superannuation pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

Subsidiary and supplementary rules of subsequent date are printed in small type.

Section 1.—Superannuation pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list.

[NOTE.—This list is not published, as the Code sufficiently declares to whom these rules may now be applied.]

Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organized peons, including jamadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

Section 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

Section 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

Section 4.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be favourably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

Section 5.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows:

Clause 1st.—If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorised official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Clause 2nd.—If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary, or authorised allowances of the individual calculated in manner above stated.

1. Pension may be awarded on the above scale, to persons thrown out of employ by reduction of establishment, without their being required to produce medical certificate.

2. In the despatch from Court of Directors, No. 18, dated 5th May 1854, the following further rule is prescribed:

“We authorise you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognised by the present rules, who, though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service and who can produce

unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of 35 years, a pension equal to half the average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service, they will not in any case be claimable as of right; and every pension, which you may see sufficient reason to grant, must be reported to us with a statement of the grounds of your proceeding."

RULES REGARDING SERVICE.

3. The period of service must be continuous, but a break between two periods of employment, if it does not exceed 12 months, and was not caused by dismissal from office for misconduct, will not prejudice the officer in whose service it occurs.

4. To the following extent leave counts as actual service:

(a.) All leave taken before the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1856.

(b.) The following leave taken under the rules of 1856:

Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.

Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.

Privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs on half pay, (sec. VII).

(c.) Leave during recess on half pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

RULES FOR CALCULATION OF PENSION.

6. "Authorised official allowances" include the following:

(a.) House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.

(b.) Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included:

(a.) Personal allowances otherwise than as above.

(b.) Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Goung Gyours in Burmah are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Judges of Small Cause Courts are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

Clause 4th.—The rates of pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 per annum; but this is subject to the rules under Section 59 of the Code.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

1.

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3177, dated 31st August 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a pension fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders of this Department No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which it then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employes, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the local Government think proper to grant to the employes a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in local funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent by many years to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of local funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4359, dated 14th October 1871.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their "immediate" remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but as a rule it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives and regulated on the following principles:—

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required: any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the Annuity Fund is $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.*

* i. e., the same as 4 per cent. retained out of 100.
This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

3.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1586, dated 22nd March 1871.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by disbursing officers of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up, and for this purpose His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, returns in the annexed form shall annually be made to the Account office to which it is subordinate:—

(1).—For pensions not exceeding Rs. 10.

(2).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 10, and not exceeding Rs. 50.

(3).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinise the information thus received, in order that enquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by this means on the action of local officers. The instances in any single disbursing office are necessarily too few to warrant the assumption that their departure from mathematical regularity requires any special explanation; and on the other hand, in the compilation of the figures of several offices, the effects caused by the perpetration of frauds in any one would probably disappear in the mass.

6. But while His Excellency in Council, in view of this difficulty in supervising this particular part of their work, confidently expects at the hands of local officers extreme caution in dealing with claims to pensions, he does not doubt that the information contained in the forms now prescribed will be found in both central and local offices to be of great value.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT A.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

[NOTE.—The rules in this supplement are already in force for the Bengal Civil Service. Their extension to the Madras and Bombay Civil Services is under discussion; but at present the members of these two services are not entitled to any annuity from the State. They obtain annuities under the rules of their respective annuity funds.]

Section 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following rules.

"Active service."

Section 2.—"Active service" includes the following periods, besides time spent on duty:

(a.) The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reported his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he was attached, or at any other station to which he may have been ordered, or permitted, to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed to him, the interval between the end of joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not reckoned as "active service."

(b.) Time passed out of employ on subsistence allowance in India, otherwise than on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, through bad health, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as active service.

(c.) Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding "special leave" under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(d.) Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(e.) Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the rules in force before the 18th June 1855.

(f.) Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also reckoned as active service; but not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

Section 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted, at the time of payment, from the salary and other public emoluments, as specified below, of every officer :—

Bengal Civil Service	... From every allowance except mileage allowance (at 8 annas or 3 annas a mile), and special rewards.
Madras Civil Service	... From pay, acting allowance, subsistence allowance and leave allowance only.
Bombay Civil Service	... From every allowance except house-rent, travelling allowance, tentage, and special rewards.

Deduction from salary.

1. The deduction required by this Section is included in the deduction made under Chapter VII of the Code, and is not to be separately made.

Section 4.—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier), and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

Retiring annuity.

1. An officer may resign the service when absent in Europe on furlough. It is not necessary that he should first return to India.

Section 5.—An officer who, being declared by a medical certificate in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows :—

Invalid annuity.

- (a.) If he have been in the service for less than five years,—a gratuity of £500,
- (b.) If he have been in the service for five years or more,—an annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five: provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

Section 6.—Annuities are payable, in arrear, quarterly, and to date of decease.

Place and rate of payment.

Section 7.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling, or in India in Government rupees at the following rate :—

If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service, 10½ Government rupees for each pound sterling;

If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, 10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling;

Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rate of exchange is to be found in the history of the annuity funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various service funds.]

SUPPLEMENT B.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.

[NOTE.—The following are the regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Sec. 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch by the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

Section 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

[NOTE.—In these rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under the rules made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above quoted.]

Section 2.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension, not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Section 3.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

Section 4.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Section 5.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

Section 6.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

Section 7.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

Section 8.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

Section 9.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

Section 10.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

Section 11.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

Section 12.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-Western Provinces be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

Section 13.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta, shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT C.

CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.

[Will be published hereafter.]

SUPPLEMENT D.

MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE IN BENGAL.

[Note.—The following rules were declared in 1835.]

Section 1.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

	Contribution.
Branch Pilot, at ...	Ra. 40 a month
Master ...	" 20 "
First Mate ...	" 10 "
Second Mate & Volunteer, ..	4 "

Branch Pilot ...	Rupees 200 a month.
Master ...	" 100 "
First Mate ...	" 60 "
Second Mate and Volunteer ...	" 30 "

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot ...	Rupees 100 a month.
Ditto " Master ...	" 50 "
Ditto " First Mate ...	" 30 "
Ditto " Second Mate and Volunteer ...	" 15 "

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age ...	Rupees 14 a month.
After 10 years until married ...	" 20 "
Boys until 15 years of age ...	" 12 "

1. The widow of a pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

Section 2 (a.)—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificates by the Standing Invaliding Committee.

(b.)—A pilot after thirty years' actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of branch pilot, shall be entitled to retire upon the pension of Government Rupees 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rupees 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

Section 3—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Master Attendant certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children and of their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

Section 4.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive or continue to receive any pension under these rules.

Section 5.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

Section 6.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant General's Office on the first day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant General may from time to time require.

Section 7.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant General's Office declarations half-yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Accountant General.

Section 8.—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the pilot service who joined the service on or before the 1st July 1835, and pensions to them and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sicca Rupees. All other contributions, allowances, and pensions, will be paid in Government Rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sicca Rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 1s. 11d for each Government Rupee, Government Rs. 104½ being taken as equivalent to Sicca Rs. 100.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Port William, the 6th January 1872.

No. 39P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Frederick Diekmann as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein.

No. 42P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Rao Bahadoor" as a personal distinction upon Mr. Bechurdoss Ambaeddoss of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency, in recognition of the public spirit and philanthropy displayed by that gentleman in ameliorating the condition of the females of his caste, whereby the crime of infanticide amongst them has been considerably lessened.

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.**The 11th January 1872.*

No. 100P.—The following papers in regard to the changes in the Austro-Hungarian Consular Offices in India are published for general information:—

POLITICAL.

INDIA OFFICE;

No. 148.

*London, 6th December 1871.**To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government,

• From Foreign Office, dated 18th November 1871, with enclosure.

To ditto ditto, dated 30th ditto.

and for communication to the local authorities, copy of a correspondence* with the Foreign Office on the subject of certain changes in the Austro-Hungarian Consular Service in India and Ceylon.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ARGYLL.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

*The 16th November 1871.**To the Under Secretary of State, India Office.*

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before His Grace the Duke of Argyll, copy of a Note* from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, giving notice of certain changes in the

Austro-Hungarian Consular Service in India and Ceylon.

• 11th November.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) E. HAMMOND.

BELGRAVE SQUARE,

le 11th Novembre 1871.

M. LE COMTE.—D'ordre de mon Gouvernement, J'ai l'honneur d'informer V. E. que, sur la proposition du Ministre Impl. et Rl. des Affaires Etrangères, Sa Majesté Imp. et Rle. Apostolique vient de sanctionner la transformation du Consulat Impl. et Rl. d'Autriche-Hongrie à Bombay en un Consulat Général. M. Jean Brandenburg, auquel a été confiée, ainsi que V. E. sait, par un Office du Wolkenstein, en date du 9 Octobre, la direction interimaire du Consulat de Bombay, continuera à gérer, à titre provisoire, les affaires du nouveau Consulat-General.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi a également ordonné que des fonctionnaires Consulaires d'Autriche-Hongrie à Calcutta et à Colombo (Ceylon) prennent le titre de Consuls et que le Consulat Impl. et Rl. à Point de Galle (Ceylon) soit converti en une Agence Consulaire qui dépendra du Consulat de Colombo. L'Empereur a, de plus, sanctionné la création d'un Viced-Consulat à Aden, dont le titulaire sera nommé incessamment.

Le Consul Général à Bombay sera chargé en même temps de la surveillance générale des Consulaires Autriches de Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Point de Galle et Aden.

En ayant l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de V. E. des mutations précitées, je vous prie de vouloir bien en faire part aux autorités Britanniques Compétentes, et je profite avec empressement de la présente occasion pour vous renouveler les assurances, &c., &c.

(Sge.) APPONVI.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 30th November 1871.

To the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Argyll to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, with enclosure, reporting the conversion of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Bombay into a Consul-Generalship, and the nomination of M. Jean Brandenburg, the Acting Consul at that City, to be Acting Consul-General there, and also notifying the bestowal of the title of Consul upon the Austro-Hungarian Consular Officer at Calcutta, which post, together with the Consulates at Madras, Colombo, and Point de Galle, and the newly-constituted Vice-Consulate at Aden, have been placed under the supervision of the Consul-General at Bombay.

The Government of India will be informed of these changes, so far as they relate to British India, and I presume that you will take the necessary steps to report to the Colonial Office those connected with the Island of Ceylon.

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) HERMAN MERIVALE.

GENERAL.

The 11th January 1872.

No. 74G.—On the afternoon of the 9th December 1871, Captain P. W. Powlett received charge from Captain C. W. Burton of the Office of Assistant to the Agent Governor General for the Suppression of Dacoity, on the triple border of Jeypoor, Marwar, and Bikaner.

The 12th January 1872.

No. 76G.—The services of Major C. James, Madras Staff Corps, late 2nd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

H. LEPOER WYNNE,
for Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th January 1872.

No. 12 of 1872.—The under-mentioned short-service men of the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment on special grounds, with effect from the date of their being struck off the strength of the corps:—

RANK.	NAMES.	IN WHAT RANK PENSIONED.	CIRCLE OF PAYMENT.
Sepoy ...	Chuttur Sing	Sepoy ...	Trans-Ravee.
	Dewah Sing		Ditto.
	Mehtab Sing		Sirhind.
	Koondun		Ditto.
	Chaitoo		Ditto.
	Kishun Sing		Ditto.
	Hurree Sing		Ditto.
	Nund Sing		Ditto.
	Peara		Ditto.
	Churtoo		Ditto.
	Khooshial Sing		Ditto.
	Hakim Sing		Trans-Ravee.
	Boor Sing		Ditto.
	Morah		Ditto.
	Jewun Sing		Sirhind.
	Boodha Sing		Ditto.
	Praga		Ditto.
	Kaloo		Trans-Ravee.
	Budderdeen		Ditto.
	Doorga		Sirhind.

No. 13 of 1872.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1868, the under-mentioned heirs are admitted to the Native Family Pension Establishment from the date specified opposite to their names, and the Pay Master of Pensioners, in whose Circles the individuals reside, will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned:—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DECEASED RELATION ON WHOM ACCOUNT CLAIMS ARE MADE.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
Omundo	36	...	5	...	Sunehara, Sikh	Complexion middling, nose long, thin face; a mole under left eye, and a mole or black wart on the upper lip to the right side.	Dardnoor, Ludhiana, Nabha	Widow...	Kann Singh	Havildar...	14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment, Native Infantry.	Nov. 18, 1868	Mar. 2, 1864	4 8 0	For life	Sirhind.
Dharmoo	35	...	5	...	Sidhan, Sikh	Complexion fairish	Moosash, Phikhee, Pattiala.	Ditto	Suddah Singh	Sepoy	Ditto	Nov. 18, 1868	May 9, 1870	2 12 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Syne Ditta	65	...	5	8	Khabul, Sikh	Complexion dark; lost the use of both legs.	Dhannowla, Dhannowla, Nabha.	Father...	Johaler Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Nov. 18, 1868	May 4, 1870	2 12 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Jay Singh	70	...	5	24	Gill, Sikh	Complexion middling, scar over both eyes, scar of boil on the right side of ribs.	Paund, Dittah, Pattiala.	Ditto	Dyal Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Dec. 7, 1868	July 25, 1864	2 12 0	Ditto	Ditto.

• Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee Proceedings.

The 6th January 1872.

No. 14 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Rideout, Military Accountant, Madras, to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts at that Presidency, as a temporary arrangement, on the departure on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel Gillilan, or until further orders.

No. 15 of 1872.—The following orders issued by the Government of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officers:—

No. 829, dated 6th December 1871.—Lieutenant Henry H. Murphy, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 700, dated 25th October 1871, and No. 850, dated 16th December 1871.—Captain George Atkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 861, dated 20th December 1871.—Surgeon Major Stewart Clark, of the Medical Department,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 16 of 1872.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 894 of 1862, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Officers of the late Indian Artillery, Engineers, and as well as Officers of the Indian Army transferred to the new Line Regiments, Cavalry and Infantry, will be allowed to count as service towards retirement, under the Indian Pension Rules, the whole period of their residence at the Staff College, Sandhurst, in the same manner as Officers of the British Army, provided they pass a successful examination.

No. 17 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Roberts, V.C., 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Deputy Quarter Master General, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Gurden, who vacates the appointment on proceeding on furlough to Europe under the operation of Rule XIV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. J. East, Assistant Quarter Master General, to be 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, V.C.

Captain M. H. Heathcote, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General, *vice* Captain East.

Captain H. Collett, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment, *vice* Captain Heathcote.

Captain J. Creagh, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel M. Hunter, or until further orders.

The 9th January 1872.

No. 18 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Native Medical pupils admitted into the service on G. G. O. No. 389, dated 27th April 1871, are dismissed the service:—

Futty Singh (No. 40), Hafizoolah (No. 42), and Shumshere Khan (No. 154).

No. 19 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain A. Pullan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th December 1871.

Captains W. E. Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and G. B. P. Alcock, of the late 24th Regiment Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 6th January 1872.

No. 20 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captains Andrew McCrae Bruce, of the General List Infantry, and Thomas Fraser Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 21 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Native Medical pupils, who were admitted into the service in G. G. O. No. 389, dated 27th April 1871, are permitted at their own request to resign the service :—

Hurgolall (No. 85), and Bhowany Pershad (No. 174).

No. 22 of 1872.—The services of Ensign J. Clibborn, of the 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 10th January 1872.

No. 23 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Lucknow, to be designated the "Lucknow Volunteer Rifles," and to notify the following appointments :—

To be Honorary Colonel—

Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.

To be Commandant—

Captain C. S. Noble, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 24 of 1872.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the 24th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, having been declared by a special Invaliding Committee to be unfit for further duty, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, from the date of their being struck off the strength of the Corps :—

RANK.	NAMES.	IS WHAT RANK PENSIONED.	CIRCLE OF PAYMENT.
Havildar	Mahtab Sing	Havildar	Trans Ravee.
Ditto	Gundah Sing	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Ahmed Shah	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Dittah Khan	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 25 of 1872.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 1st December 1871, pages 5485 and 5486, is published for general information :—

London Gazette 1st December 1871, page 5485.

INDIA OFFICE ;

30th November 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.—To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles William Burton, Bengal Staff Corps,—dated 29th July 1871.

Major Robert Caulfeld, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain John Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant General Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry, deceased,—dated 20th May 1871.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Leith Fraser,—dated 4th July 1871.

Major William James Pratt Barlow,—dated 22nd July 1871.

Major Charles Armstrong,—dated 22nd July 1871.

Major Jonathan Keer,—dated 26th July 1871.

To be Majors.

Captain George Cardigan Thomson,—dated 19th July 1871.

Captain Thomas Denuchy,—dated 20th July 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett,—dated 27th June 1871.

Lieutenant John Hugh Green,—dated 1st July 1871.

London Gazette of the 1st December 1871, page 5486.

Lieutenant John Barnes Sparks,—dated 5th August 1871.

Lieutenant Henry de Parvy Remrick,—dated 5th August 1871.

BENGAL ARMY.—*Infantry.*

Major Patrick Wheeler to be Lieutenant-Colonel,—dated 18th July 1871.

Late 18th Native Infantry.

Captain John George Campbell, to be Major,—dated 18th July 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS,—*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant Honorable George Campbell Napier,—dated 2nd May 1871.

Lieutenant William Hope Meiklejohn,—dated 29th June 1871.

Lieutenant Walter Jones,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant Alexander Jeffrey Nicholson,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant Henry John Lawrence,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant William Loch,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant Binfield Wemyss,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant Honorable Robert William Napier,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant Frederick Mills Mallet Harris,—dated 18th July 1871.

Lieutenant Allan Scott Roberts,—dated 18th July 1871.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Captain Henry Charles Kemble, late 3rd European Cavalry, will take rank from 25th July 1870.

MEDICAL OFFICERS,—*To be Surgeons-Major.*

Surgeon Edward Mc'Kellar, M. D.,—dated 9th July 1871.

Surgeon Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy,—dated 29th July 1871.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Cameron,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon John Richardson, M. B.,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur Parker Holmes, M. D.,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Grey, M. B.,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon John MacNaghten Fleming, M. D.,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Frederick Oldham,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon George Henderson, M. D.,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon John Reid,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon Peter Cullen, M. D.,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon James Richard Johnson,—dated 27th July 1871.

Assistant Surgeon Isaac Newton,—dated 27th July 1871.

The 10th January 1872.

No. 26 of 1872.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry having been declared unfit for further duty, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment with effect from the date they may be struck off the strength of the Corps :—

RANK.	NAMES.	IN WHAT RANK PENSIONED.	CIRCLE OF PAYMENT.
Havildar...	Dull Singh ...	Havildar ...	Sirhind.
Ditto ...	Waris Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Uttur Singh ...	Naick ...	Ditto.

The 11th January 1872.

No. 27 of 1872.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel), William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer Irrigation Works, and Joint Secretary to Government Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for one year under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major), Frederick Macdonald Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Assistant Commissioner Punjab,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Alfred FitzHugh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 28 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that enlisted Band Masters of British Regiments provided with passage in Her Majesty's Indian Troop ships, are entitled to the accommodation and victualling of a Staff Sergeant only; and that all private or Civilian Band Masters, if allowed a passage on such vessels, will be required to pay the full cost of whatever is supplied them.

No. 29 of 1872.—The services of Captain M. Ramsay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 12th January 1872.

No. 30 of 1872.—With reference to General Order by the Commander-in-Chief of the 13th November 1871, notifying an exchange of services between Lieutenant Clayton, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Nicholson, Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), the under-mentioned officer has reported his arrival:—

Lieutenant W. G. Nicholson, of the Royal Engineers, Imperial Establishment,—date of arrival at Bombay 16th December 1871.

No. 31 of 1872.—The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O., No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.—To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richard Connell Moyle, Bombay Infantry,—10th January 1872.

No. 32 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants-Colonel Archibald Hugh Hope, Madras Staff Corps, and Richard Godfrey Jones, Madras Staff Corps,—2nd January 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Raisbeek Christopher, Bengal Staff Corps,—4th January 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Francis, Bombay Staff Corps,—12th January 1872.

No. 33 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O., No. 808, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William Harington Hawes,—7th January 1872.

No. 34 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O., No. 808, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Henry Bathurst Hanna,—4th January 1872.

No. 35 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from England.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Ward, of Cavalry, date of arrival at Bombay 12th November 1871.

Second Captain T. T. Carter, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and Surgeon Major F. Pearson, of the Medical Department, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Rohileund Division, North-Western Provinces, date of arrival at Bombay 16th December 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Hill, of Infantry, and Captain C. L. Woodruffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, date of arrival at Bombay 21st December 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel), W. Q. Pogson, of Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 6th Regiment of Native Light Infantry, Lieutenant J. B. B. Dickson, of the General List Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 18th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Rajpootana, date of arrival at Bombay, 24th December 1871.

No. 36 of 1872.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Brevet.

Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain (now Major in Madras Staff Corps) Nowell Swanston.	Major ...	Oct. 25, 1871.	Major J. F. Robertson, Bombay Staff Corps, promoted.

The promotion of Captain J. M. Williams, Madras Infantry, to the rank of Major by Brevet, announced in G. G. O., No. 1044, of the 28th November 1871, is hereby cancelled.

No. 37 of 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. G. Pilcher, Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 6th January 1872.

No. 14.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st December 1871:—

ORDER OF MERIT.	ACCOUNTING OFFICERS.	LAST MONTH FOR WHICH RECEIVED.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Controller Mysore for Coorg	Nov. 1871	27th Dec. 1871.
2	Do. Central Provinces...	"	30th " "
3	Do. Hyderabad	Oct. 1871	4th " "
4	Do. Mysore	"	11th " "
5	Do. Hyderabad for the Berars	"	19th " "
6	Do. Madras	"	21st " "
7	Do. Rajpootana	"	21st " "
8	Do. Bombay	"	26th " "
9	Do. North-Western Provinces	"	26th " "
10	Do. British Burmah	"	26th " "
11	Do. Oudh...	"	26th " "
12	Do. Central India	"	26th " "
13	Do. Port Blair	"	26th " "
14	Do. Punjab	"	27th " "
15	Do. Bengal	"	29th " "

No. 15.—Serjeant R. Carson, Overseer 1st grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to military duty.

No. 17.—Lieutenant G. H. L. Pole, R. E., Executive Engineer 3rd grade, Mysore, was granted leave on medical certificate (under para. 1 of G. G. O., Military Department, No. 613, of the 14th July 1871), from the 5th to the 29th October 1871 inclusive.

The 10th January 1872.

No. 18.—Mr. C. Campbell, C. E., assumed charge of his office of Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1871.

No. 19.—Mr. T. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Indore (State) Railway, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate; also fourteen days' preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 20.—Mr. W. Varden is appointed to the Public Works Department as Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 21.—Mr. H. M. Mathews, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st September-1871.

No. 22.—The following is published in supersession of Rule XIII of Public Works Department Notification No. 841 of 7th October 1870, regarding the salaries of Officers of the Engineer Establishment :—

XIII.—Military Officers other than Royal Engineers now in the Department, who entered the British or Indian Army before 1859, to have the option of remaining on their present conditions as to staff and maximum salaries, or of accepting the new scale of salaries; the declaration of choice to be made at once. Officers who entered the Army in 1859 and subsequently to be placed on the consolidated scale.

The 11th January 1872.

No. 23.—Mr. G. J. R. Leeson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 24.—Mr. E. D. Sinclair is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts.

The 12th January 1872.

No. 25.—Mr. T. W. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is transferred to the Account Establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank of Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 26.—Mr. H. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Central India to the North-Western Provinces, for employment in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 27.—Mr. T. Wood, Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller in Bengal, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Billings, or until further orders.

No. 28.—Mr. T. Anderson is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Store-keeper of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 6th January 1872.

No. 16.—Captain W. H. Pierson, R. E., is appointed to officiate as Director of the Persian Telegraph, with effect from the 12th October 1871, during the absence on special duty in Beloochistan, of Captain O. B. St. John, R. E., or till further orders.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 15th January 1872.

No. 204A.—The Viceroy and Governor General has received, through the Secretary of State for India, the following telegram from Her Majesty :—

“The QUEEN has been much touched by the sympathy evinced by the people of India in the anxiety occasioned by the illness of the PRINCE OF WALES, and desires that Your Excellency shall make this known to Her Indian subjects.”

The Viceroy knows that this gracious message from their QUEEN, will be received by the people of this vast Empire with sincere gratification. The Viceroy feels sure that with the universal feeling of affection for Her Majesty and Her Family, is mingled that of heartfelt gratitude to GOD, that HE has mercifully spared the PRINCE OF WALES' life, and saved the QUEEN from a deep affliction, and Her people from a great calamity.

This Notification to be transmitted to all Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Residents, Agents to the Governor General, and Native Chiefs and Princes in India.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 251.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. F. S. Wigram, 6 months (medical certificate).
 „ C. J. Daniell, 2 „ (private affairs).

No. 285.—The services of Captain W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 288.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Central Provinces' Commission:—

Major F. Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Commissioner of the Chhatisgarh Division during the absence on furlough of Major A. B. Cumberlege, or until further orders.

Major C. B. Lucie-Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Major Fenton.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Major C. James, Madras Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

No. 289.—Captain J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, and Officiating in the 3rd Class, reverted to his substantive appointment from the 26th November 1871, the date on which Major W. B. Thomson returned from furlough.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 96.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah.

No. 97.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah to be the authority for hearing criminal appeals, and for revising criminal sentences in that Province, except in regard to the Sessions Courts within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorders of Rangoon and Moulmein.

EDUCATION.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 31.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, *viz.*:—

Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., C.S.I.

J. Graham, Esq.

A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S.,

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hyde, R.E.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.

J. Beames, Esq., C.S.

W. W. Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., C.S.

A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A.

Captain H. S. Jarrett.

Assistant Surgeon G. King, M.B.

T. S. Isaac, Esq.

Doctor J. Anderson.

G. Sibley, Esq., C.E.

The Reverend R. Jardine, B.D.

The Reverend S. Dyson.

The Reverend C. E. Vines, B.A.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.

Baboo Doorga Churn Laha.

Baboo Gour Das Bysakh.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND
COMMERCE.****NOTIFICATIONS.****FIBRES AND SILK.**

Fort William, the 26th January 1871.

No. 478.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following advertisement in substitution of the one published under Notification No. 145, dated the 11th January 1870:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

- 1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rhea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labor being great.
- 2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and, no doubt, might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.
- 3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost—all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included—of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.
- 4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.
- 5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.
- 6.—Owing to the delay that has taken place in maturing the preliminary arrangements, the Government of India has decided that the competition will not be held until the 1st April 1872, thus affording a much longer time than was originally intended for the preparation of machines and their transport to the locality appointed for the competition. The Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore, in the North-Western Provinces, has been fixed as the place where the public competition will be held, and the Government of India will provide one or more small steam-engines to work the machines during the public competition.
- 7.—All machinery, &c., intended for trial must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to the Saharunpore Rhea Plantation, and kept ready before the 1st April 1872, to be there worked under their own supervision, or under that of their representatives, for a sufficient length of time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.
- 8.—Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of dried Rhea stems to intending competitors, both in this country and in Europe, to enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of the plant which their machinery will be required to deal with. Persons in Europe desirous to obtain small supplies of dried Rhea stems for the above purpose, should apply to the Secretary of State for India. Intending competitors in this country, desirous of obtaining supplies of the article, must submit applications to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Com-

merce, in the Form A hereto annexed, prior to the 1st of March 1871; and those who are desirous of testing their machinery on the fresh Rhea at the Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore during the year 1871, must submit their applications to the same authority, in the Form B hereto annexed, prior to the 1st April 1871. The former will have to pay the expenses that may be incurred in packing and despatching the stems. The latter will have to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, their experiments: the fibre turned out by their machines during such experiments to become the property of Government.

8.—In order to enable the Government to arrange for the provision of a sufficient stock of fresh Rhea stems for the purposes of the formal competition in April 1872, it is necessary to ascertain beforehand the number of machines that are likely to take part in it; and intending competitors are therefore requested to submit, prior to the 1st May 1871, and in the Form C also hereto annexed, notices of intention to compete.

Form A.

APPLICATION FOR DRIED STEMS OF THE RHEA.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Quantity of dried stems applied for.	Locality to which it is desired that the stems be transmitted.	Name of nearest Railway Station to locality entered in preceding column.

On hearing from the Superintendent of the Government Rhea Plantation, Saharunpore, the amount of the expenses to be incurred in packing and despatching the quantity of stems above applied for, or such lesser quantity as may be allotted to me, as also the cost of carriage of such quantity to *(here insert the locality to which it is desired that the stems be forwarded)*, or to the nearest Railway Station, I promise to remit the total amount so required to the said officer, and I acknowledge that the packing and transmission of such stems will be entirely at my risk.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form B.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS FOR TESTING MACHINERY AT THE GOVERNMENT RHEA PLANTATION, SAHARUNPORE.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Brief description of machinery proposed to be tested.	Date on which applicant, if permitted, proposes to commence testing his machinery.	Approximate amount of green stem which applicant expects will be necessary for testing the machinery.

I acknowledge that, if permission be granted to me to test the above-described machinery at the Government Plantation, such permission will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st.—I am to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, testing my machinery.
- 2nd.—I am bound to conform to such rules in regard to time and place of conducting my experiments, hours of working, and the like, as the Superintendent of the Plantation may lay down for my guidance.
- 3rd.—I shall receive only such quantities of green stem, and at such time or times as, with reference to the other claims upon him, the Superintendent may find convenient to allot me.
- 4th.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machines during these experiments, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form C.

NOTICE OF MACHINERY INTENDED TO COMPETE FOR THE GOVERNMENT RHEA MACHINERY PRIZES AT THE TRIALS TO BE HELD AT SAHARUNPORE IN APRIL 1872 AND SUBSEQUENT MONTHS.

PARTIES INTENDING TO COMPETE.			Number of different kinds of machines which competitor desires to take part in the trials.	Brief description of each kind of machine.	Motive power required to work the machine.	Date by which the machines will be ready at Saharunpore for trial.
Name in full.	Profession or Occupation.	Residence in full.				

In proposing to enter the above-noted machinery for the Saharunpore competitive trials I do so under the full understanding that—

- 1st.—I shall be bound to conform to all rules and regulations in regard to all matters in any way connected with these trials that may be laid down by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government to preside over these, and that failing to do so, I shall forfeit all claim to any prize, reward, or recompense from Government, and entirely disqualify my machinery for the competition.
- 2nd.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machinery during the trials, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Simla, the 9th November 1871.

No. 142.—Eighty maunds weight of dried rhea stems is now available at Saharunpore for distribution.

Applications for samples not exceeding five maunds should be made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore who will supply the quantity required, on payment of all transit charges.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January 1872.

No. 63.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Settlement Officer, Raepore, to whom two years' furlough was granted under Notification of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 94, dated 25th February 1869, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

No. 65.—Mr. H. H. Butts, Assistant Settlement Officer, Oudh, who was granted six months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, under Notification of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 170, dated 1st April 1871, has been allowed an extension of leave for two months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

FORESTS.

The 17th January 1872.

No. 80.—Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, to whom eighteen months' leave of absence to England, on medical certificate, was granted under Public Works Department Notification No. 8F, dated 18th May 1870, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

No. 82.—Mr. L. Gavin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

SURVEYS.

The 16th January 1872.

No. 29.—Mr. R. R. Beynon, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent during the absence on leave of Major P. A. Elphinstone, or until further orders.

The 17th January 1872.

No. 33.—Lieutenant Alexander James Corse Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed a Probationary Assistant in the Revenue Branch of the Survey of India.

The 18th January 1872.

No. 37.—The promotion of Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, published in the Notification No. 43, dated 18th July 1871, will have effect from the 10th March 1871, instead of from the 3rd April 1871.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 3.—Under Section 21, Act XV of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Town of Shahabad, in the District of Hurdni, Oudh.

J. GEOGHEGAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 16th January 1872.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM arrived at Calcutta, and landed at Prinsep's Ghât at 3.30 P. M., on the 13th January 1872.

His Majesty was met at the Sandheads by the Master Attendant of Calcutta.

A Deputation, consisting of the Secretary to Government in the Financial Department; one of the Secretaries to the Bengal Government; Captain Henderson from the Foreign Office, and two Aides-de-Camp of His Excellency's Personal Staff, proceeded down the River, as far as Diamond Harbour, in the Viceroy's State Barge, *Sonamooke*, to convey His Majesty to Calcutta.

On the arrival of the *Sonamooke* off Prinsep's Ghât, the Secretary and Under Secretary in the Foreign Department went on board for the purpose of escorting the King to the shore.

On disembarking at Prinsep's Ghât, His Majesty was received by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, with his Personal Staff, the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency Division, and the Brigade Staff.

A Guard of Honor, composed of a Wing of Native Infantry, with Band and Colors, was drawn up in front of Prinsep's Ghât.

A Royal Salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the King of Siam left the *Sonamooke*.

The King of Siam, His retinue, and the British Officers deputed to meet His Majesty, then proceeded in the Viceroy's carriages, escorted by a Squadron of Cavalry, to Government House. A Guard of Honor, consisting of a Wing of European Infantry, with Band and Colors, was drawn up in front of Government House. The Viceroy's Body Guard lined the Grand Staircase and Marble Hall. The Throne Room was filled with spectators admitted to witness the King's reception.

At the foot of the Grand Staircase of Government House, the King of Siam was met by the Secretaries to the Government of India, who accompanied His Majesty up the steps.

At the top of the Grand Staircase, His Majesty was met by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, attended by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal; the Right Revd. the Bishop of Calcutta; the Hon'ble Members of Council; the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and the remainder of the Personal Staff.

The Viceroy then conducted His Majesty to a seat on the Dais at the right hand of the Throne, and addressed him with the following words of welcome:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

"It gives me the greatest gratification to welcome you in the name of my Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, to the Empire of Hindostan.

"It will be my duty to receive you as a faithful and true ally of Her Majesty, and to offer you all such tokens of hospitality and respect as lie within my power.

"I trust that your Majesty will find here, and during your tour throughout this Great Empire, much to interest you; and that your Majesty's visit will improve and develop those friendly relations, which already exist between the subjects of the Queen, and the many millions of people over whom you exercise your Kingly rule."

After a short conversation, the Siamese Princes, and the King's Ministers and Principal Officers were introduced to the Viceroy by the British Consul at Bangkok; after which the principal officials of the British Administration were presented to the King of Siam by the Viceroy, and by the Foreign Secretary. His Majesty was then conducted to his carriage with the same honors that attended his arrival, and was escorted by the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department; the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department; and two of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, accompanied by a Detachment of Cavalry, to the residence selected for His Majesty.

A Royal Salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Majesty left Government House.

On arriving at His Majesty's Residence, the Officers who accompanied him took their leave.

On Monday, the 15th of January, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM received His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General at his residence, No. 7, Wood Street.

The Viceroy was accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, with His Honor's Personal Staff; the Hon'ble Members of Council; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burmah; the Brigadier General Commanding the Presidency Division, with the Brigade Staff; the Secretaries to Government in the several Departments; His Excellency's Private Secretary; the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

A Squadron of the Body Guard accompanied the Viceroy.

A Guard of Honor of European Infantry was drawn up at the King's Residence.

A Deputation, consisting of the elder of the King's full brothers, Their Excellencies the Kalahome, and the Kromata, accompanied by Major Sladen, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy, at Government House, at 3-40 p. m.

A Royal Salute was fired from Fort William as the Cortège left Government House.

The Viceroy was met on alighting by the King, accompanied by the Consul General at Bangkok, and was conducted to a seat at the King's right hand. On the Viceroy's right sat the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Members of Council, and the other British Officers who accompanied His Excellency. On the left of the King sat the Siamese Princes of highest rank, Their Excellencies the Kalahome and the Kromata; the Consul General at Bangkok; Major Sladen; the other Siamese Princes, and the Officers in attendance on the King.

When the Viceroy had taken his seat, the King rose, and addressed His Excellency in the Siamese language in the following words:—

"Your Excellency—Allow me to thank you for the honorable reception that has been given to me.

"Ever since I left my own country, I have found myself, when on shore, within the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. First at Singapore, and afterwards at Penang, Moulmein, Rangoon, and now at Calcutta, I have been received by the authorities and public with the highest honors, and most perfect friendship. For these receptions I have to thank in the first instance Her Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and secondly THE EARL OF MAYO, the Viceroy who represents Her Majesty's authority, in this magnificent Empire.

"It is my earnest hope that what I have already seen, and what I am about to see, will be of use not only to myself, but also to the people over whom it is my destiny to rule. Be this, however, as it may, of one thing I am certain, namely, that towards Her Majesty, and towards Her Majesty's Viceroy in India, I shall ever entertain feelings of the strongest regard and respect; and I earnestly hope that they will reciprocate those feelings."

A translation of His Majesty's words was then given by the Consul General at Bankok.

To this the Viceroy replied, by an assurance of the pleasure which he should experience in communicating to Her Majesty the QUEEN, the gratification felt by the KING OF SIAM at the manner of His reception in India; and by a renewed expression of His Excellency's hope that the King would derive much pleasure from His visit, in the course of which His Majesty would, His Excellency felt assured, obtain much useful information and add to the number of His many friends.

After a short conversation, the Consul General at Bankok then rose, and presented to the Viceroy one by one the Siamese Princes, Ministers, and Officers in attendance. The Viceroy shook hands with the Princes, and with their Excellencies the Kalahome and the Kromata.

The same ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated on His Excellency's departure, and a Royal Salute was again fired.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 166P.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain G. A. Strover, Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, and Officiating Political Agent at Mandalay, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

GENERAL.

The 17th January 1872.

No. 103G.—Major J. A. Campbell, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 3rd January 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Puckle, 2nd Grade Deputy Superintendent, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg during the absence of Major J. A. Campbell.

No. 106G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction upon Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal, late Deputy Magistrate of Santipoor, in consideration of his meritorious service under Government.

The 18th January 1872.

No. 118G.—Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Cross, 2nd in Command of the Bhopal Battalion, availed himself, on the 23rd December 1871, of the leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department No. 2350, dated the 5th idem, and Captain G. R. Peart, Adjutant of the Battalion, assumed charge of the office of 2nd in Command on the same date.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 130G.—Captain A. F. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant W. Ashfield, Bombay Staff Corps, respectively made over and received charge of the office of Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps on the forenoon of the 25th December 1871.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 17th January 1872.

No. 516.—The appointment of Mr. T. W. Biss, in Notification No. 2789 of the 1st ultimo, to officiate in the 2nd Class of the Financial Department takes effect from the 9th September 1871.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 18th January 1872.

No. 409.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following Rule as No. 3 under Section XXVIII of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance should be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time it was made.

This rule is general.

No. 508.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the words "except under clauses (b) and (c) of Rule VIII" for the words "except under Rule VIII," in Rule VII of the Rules of the 31st July 1868, for the grant of furlough and leave of absence to Chaplains.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 494.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in December 1871 is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Government.	Merchants.		Government.	Merchants.	
In December 1871	15,62,128	7,71,167	23,02,735	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th January 1872.

No. 38 of 1872.—The following extract of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 309, dated the 6th of December 1871, is published for general information :—

"A Medical Officer, whether he be employed in a Civil or in a Military capacity, is subject to the general rules of the Medical Service as respects superannuation, as laid down in the Despatch No. 172* of 24th April 1861."

* Published in G. G. O. No. 497 of 1861.

No. 39 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Major Joseph Fayer, M. D., C. S. I., of the Medical Department (Honorary Physician to Her Majesty), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* first Surgeon, College Hospital,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 40 of 1872.—The services of Captain G. F. Blowers, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 13th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 16th January 1872.

No. 41 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant W. G. Nicholson, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 42 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Major Henry Richard Bradford, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 43 of 1872.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the 31st December 1871 :—

Permanent.

Captain J. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, and Officiating 1st Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Griffith, deceased.

Captain C. Hunter, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Officiating 2nd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Stewart, promoted.

Captain R. F. Lewis, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *Supernumerary*, to be brought on the permanent strength of the Department, *vice* Captain C. Hunter, promoted.

Temporary.

Major E. Tierney, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Russell, officiating as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance.

Captain F. V. Eyre, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Tierney.

No. 44 of 1872.—The promotion of Lieutenant Colonel W. Southey,* Madras Staff Corps, to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 22nd December 1871, notified in G. G. O. No. 1134 of 1871, is cancelled.

No. 45 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors Browne William Ryall and Edward Dandridge,—14th January 1872.

No. 46 of 1872.—The following notification issued by the Financial Department is published for general information :—

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(POST OFFICE.)

The 30th September 1871.

No. 4032.—In supersession of the rules published in Financial Notification No. 1865, dated 10th March 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised code of rules for the treatment of official correspondence, the provisions of which will apply to all official correspondence posted in India on and after 1st January 1872.

2. With reference to these rules the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that all charges incurred by public officers for service postage stamps must be supported by the receipt of a Treasury Officer or of some other public officer authorized to retail service stamps, and similarly all charges for postage paid on covers, whether "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service," must be supported by the covers with the amount of the charge marked on them under the initial of the Post Master or Deputy Post Master who received the payment.

REVISED CODE OF RULES FOR REGULATING THE TREATMENT OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A.—PRIVILEGED OFFICES.

(1.) The officials and public offices enumerated in the annexed list will be privileged to send and receive by inland post (without payment of postage) covers *bond fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service.

<i>On Her Majesty's Service.</i>	
To	THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, CALCUTTA.
	A. B., Secretary to Government, Bengal.

<i>On Her Majesty's Service only.</i>	
To	THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA.
	A. B., Director of Public Instruction.

(2.) Each cover posted by a privileged official or office must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature (autograph or stamp) of the privileged official or of the Superintendent or other principal officer of the privileged office.

(3.) Each cover posted under privilege to the address of a privileged official or office, must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin.

B.—OFFICES NOT PRIVILEGED.

(4.) Offices not privileged consist of those Government offices which are not included in the list, and do not therefore enjoy the privilege referred to in Rule (1).

At the following rates, viz.:			
<i>Letter Post.</i>			
Not exceeding 1 tola	...	...	1 anna.
Not exceeding 1 tola	...	...	1 anna.
Not exceeding 3 tolas	...	...	3 annas.
and so on.			
<i>Book Post.</i>			
Not exceeding 10 tolas	...	...	1 anna.
Not exceeding 20 tolas	...	...	2 annas.
and so on.			
<i>Baggy Post.</i>			
Not exceeding 10 tolas	...	...	3 annas.
Not exceeding 20 tolas	...	...	6 annas.
and so on.			
<i>Gazettes.</i>			
Not exceeding 10 tolas	...	...	1 anna each.
Not exceeding 20 tolas	...	...	2 annas each.

(5.) Official covers from offices not privileged and addressed to other than privileged offices, should be prepaid* by service postage stamps purchased at the Government treasury or other local stamp depôt. These stamps, when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the Government (1) officer who sends the cover. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally† given. Service stamps affixed to a cover without the above superscription will not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

† Service Labels.	<i>On Her Majesty's Service.</i>
(Signature of sender.)	(Here enter address.)
(Official designation.)	

(†) This may be either the Head of the Office himself, or the Superintendent, Head Clerk or other responsible officer to whom the duty of despatching is entrusted. The particular officer who signs the cover must enter in full his own official designation in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

C.—CORRESPONDENCE SUPERSCRIBED "SERVICE BEARING."

(6.) Communications sent by Government officers in their official capacity, which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Covers so addressed will be regarded by the Post Office as private letters, but will be charged on delivery rates, not at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin,‡ as well as any other communications of a like kind

<i>Service Bearing.</i>	
To	A. B., CALCUTTA.
O. D., Accountant General.	

with bearing postage at "forward" (i. e., prepaid) rates, not at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin,‡ as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

(7.) Communications sent by private persons to Government officials, relating to the affairs of Government and endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent), will be charged on delivery rates, not at double rates. This rule is very at the rate to which they would have been liable if prepaid by stamps.

<i>Service Bearing.</i>	
To	THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, LUCKNOW.
Signature of sender.	

intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

(8.) In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior (not being a privileged officer), he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under the above rule, and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(9.) Covers sent by an unprivileged office properly superscribed, but without stamps, will be charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates; and if the stamps affixed be insufficient the deficiency will be charged. Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or superscription of a cover (whether posted by a privileged or unprivileged office) will render it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognised.

(10.) Official covers marked for transmission by letter post, book post, or banghy post, will be forwarded and charged accordingly, provided that the maximum weight as per margin is in no case exceeded. The limit of size prescribed for ordinary book packets (1) does not apply to service packets, nor do the rules (1) relative to the mode of packing book packets in covers open at the end, or of packing banghy parcels in waxcloth or tin with seals, &c., apply. But all service covers must be securely packed.

Eight seers (640 tolas) when transmitted along any line of road served by Runners, and in other cases 2½ seers (2,000 tolas).

(11.) Official covers (2) not marked for transmission by any particular means, will (except as respects gazettes specially provided for below) be forwarded by letter post if they do not exceed 10 tolas, and by book post if they exceed that limit. Gazettes superscribed as such will be forwarded by letter post.

(12.) Official communications addressed to Government offices "On Her Majesty's Service" or "Service Bearing" under the prescribed superscription and signature, are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

(13.) Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage (3) which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service." If the charge of postage results from any irregularity or omission on the part of the sender, his fault should be represented to the proper authority.

(14.) Officers in charge of telegraph offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented ready written in the form ordinarily used by the telegraph offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Post Master will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the post office stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegram," and must be fully prepaid.

(15.) Government officers when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

E.—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH PLACES ABROAD, OR BETWEEN INDIAN POST OFFICES WHEN CONVEYED BY BRITISH OR FRENCH MAIL PACKETS.

(16.) The rules contained in the preceding sections relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, *i. e.*, correspondence conveyed between one Indian post office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

(17.) Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian post offices when conveyed by British or French mail packets (*e. g.*, between Calcutta and Madras, or between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be prepaid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 5), or, where prepayment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

(18.) The only exception to the preceding rule has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets) sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London, which have special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such offices need not be prepaid if superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London which have accounts with the London Post Office are Adjutant General's Office, Admiralty, Audit Office, Board of Trade, Chancellor (Lord), Charity Commissioners, Chelsea Hospital, Civil Service Commissioners, Coast Guard Office, Colonial Office, Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Council Office, Court of Probate, Custom House, East India

House, Foreign Office, Home Office, Inland Revenue Office, Irish Office, Merchant Seamen's Office, Military Secretary, Horse Guards, Ordnance Office, Pay Master General's Office, Poor Law Commissioners, Post Office, Quarter Master General's Office, Science and Art Office, Stationery Office, Tithe Commissioners, The Queen, Treasury, Registrar General's Office, War Office, Woods and Forests Office, Works, Buildings, &c., Office.

List of Officials and Public Offices privileged under Rule (1).

Governor General, including the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary, and their Offices.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.
Secretaries to the Government of India and their Offices.
Commander-in-Chief, including his Military Secretary.
Governors of Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oude and British Burmah, including their Private Secretaries and Military Secretaries.

Secretaries to the above-mentioned Governments and Administrations and their Offices.

(1.) The concession of these privileges in respect to service book post packets will render the use of the banghy post for service packets but rarely necessary. No service packet will ever be sent by banghy post unless specially superscribed for transmission by that method (*vide* Rule 11). As the rate of charge by book post is one anna per 10 tolas, and the rate of charge by banghy post is three annas per 10 tolas, it is obviously far more economical to employ the former than the latter.

(2.) Officials are warned against unnecessarily superscribing for transmission by letter post covers exceeding 10 tolas in weight. A comparison of the rates given in the margin of paragraph 4 will show how much the expense of the letter post exceeds that of the book post in respect to heavy packets.

(3.) The postage due on covers delivered either "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service," is to be marked on the cover under the initials of the Post Master or Deputy Post Master.

2. With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that the Offices of Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the three Presidencies are to be included in the privileged List.

The 17th January 1872.

No. 47 of 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. M. Courtney are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he assumed medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

No. 48 of 1872.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 549 of the 21st June 1871, it is hereby notified that £22 will in future be the amount to be disbursed in the Bombay Presidency on account of gratuities to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers instead of the sum of £12 previously sanctioned in that order.

The 18th January 1872.

No. 49 of 1872.—The under-mentioned candidates are admitted into the service as Native Medical Pupils, with effect from the dates noted against their respective names:—

Number.	Names.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing the English qualification according to the new test.	REMARKS.
294	Seetla Deen	1st November 1871.		
295	Hushmut Ally	1st " "		
	Alexander	1st " "		
	Moomtas Ally	1st " "		
	Benjamin	1st " "		
	Chedi Lall	1st " "		
300	Shaik Ramjan Bux	1st " "		
	Wahid Ally	1st " "		
	Sheik Nyaz Ally	1st " "		
	Kabeerooden	1st " "		
	Fazil Masih	1st " "		
305	Munsabdar Khan	1st " "		
	Raj Bahadoor	1st " "		
	Roghoo Nundun Lall	1st " "		
	Abdool Razag	1st " "		
	Shaik Ausgur Ally	1st " "		
310	Abdool Kareem	1st " "		
	Dhaman Khan	1st " "		
	Mittun Lall	1st " "		
313	Samuel Wylie	6th " "		

No. 50 of 1872.—ERRATUM.—In Government General Orders No. 776 and No. 985 of 1871:—

10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers.)

For "Duffadar Gunsunda," read "Duffadar Gumunda." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 51 of 1872.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 15th and 19th December 1871, pages 5616, 5655, and 5656, are published for general information:—

London Gazette of the 15th December 1871, page 5616.

WAR OFFICE, PALE MALL,
15th December 1871.

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Campbell Johnstone, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st July 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Frederick Graham, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th August 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th August 1871.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Sir George Inglis Jameson, K. C. S. I., Bombay Infantry, on the 24th October 1871:—

Major General John Macdonald, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 25th October 1871.

Colonel John Talbot Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major General. Dated 25th October 1871.

London Gazette of the 19th December 1871, page 5655.

INDIA OFFICE,
16th December 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS,—To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Wilson, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 8th June 1860.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, 20th Regiment. Dated 6th November 1860.

Lieutenant Arthur Conolly, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 8th June 1860.

Lieutenant Vincent Rivaz, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 8th June 1860.

Lieutenant George Alexander, 76th Regiment. Dated 1st December 1863.

Lieutenant Charles Folliott Powell, 96th Regiment. Dated 22nd March 1864.

Lieutenant John Henry Bourne, 77th Regiment. Dated 30th January 1866.

Lieutenant Jasper Burne, 103rd Regiment. Dated 17th November 1866.

Lieutenant Bradford Smith, 107th Regiment. Dated 6th October 1867.

Lieutenant Sir Charles Henry Leslie, Bart., 107th Regiment. Dated 22nd January 1868.

London Gazette of the 19th December 1871, page 5656.

Lieutenant Annesley John Garrett, 45th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1861.

Lieutenant Josiah Philip Crampton Neville, 37th Regiment. Dated 4th December 1869.

Ensign Gilbert Gaisford, 96th Regiment. Dated 23rd March 1870.

Ensign Vincent George Lawrence Eyre, 49th Regiment. Dated 25th June 1870.

Ensign Geffery Laurence Eliot, 12th Regiment. Dated 22nd February 1870.

Cornet Edward Francis J. deClanay Rennick, 3rd Hussars. Dated 6th August 1870.

No. 52 of 1872.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain J. J. Boswell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st December 1871,—(date of departure on furlough, 22nd December 1869.

Captain A. C. B. Wither, of the General List, Infantry, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Central India,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st December 1871.

Captain C. E. Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judge, Small Cause Court, 3rd grade, Loodianah, Punjab; Lieutenants (Brevet Captains) H. S. Hutchinson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, and F. A. Darley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry; and Captain H. E. Ryves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st January 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel W. N. Lees, of Infantry; Major W. Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal; and Captain J. C. Minto, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th January 1872.

No. 53 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign Herbert Anthony Sawyer, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—17th August 1870.

No. 54 of 1872.—Ensign H. A. Sawyer, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 53 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 17th August 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 55 of 1872.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote 'Duffadar Ulbeyl Singh to be Jemadar, from 24th November 1871, *vice* Chiragdeen Khan, resigned.

No. 56 of 1872.—The following promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Permanent.

Lieutenants Colonel W. C. R. Mylne, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and S. Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Macqueen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Lieutenant A. R. Badcock, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Captain F. H. Thomas, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—with effect from 27th November 1871, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel J. Leven, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Keer, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Majors C. S. Lane, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and J. V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Captains N. F. Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and C. Case, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—with effect from the 4th December 1871, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel J. R. A. S. Lowe, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, cashiered.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 57 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Evelyn Bradford, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Rowley Sale Hill, of Infantry, Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Irvine, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel James Creighton Wood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Mundla, Central Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Henry Roche Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 58 of 1872.—Surgeon Major Henry Nathaniel Elton, of the Medical Department, Medical Store-keeper, Sealkote, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum from the 1st March 1872.

No. 59 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 871, dated 27th December 1871.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned officer:—

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cogan Cross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, Bhopaul Battalion,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1872.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the Month of December 1871:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTERSTATE.
11th Hussars	Lieutenant W. S. Lillingston.	Oct. 15, 1871	Chuckrata.	
36th Foot	(a) Quarter Master J. Bryant.	Dec. 2, "	Rawul Pindoe	Testate.
Ordnance Department	Honorary Major J. Leonard.	" 17, "	Calcutta.	
Royal Artillery	Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Griffith.	" 30, "	Ferozepore.	

(a) Widow, Mrs. F. Bryant, Rawul Pindoe, administering.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service during the Month of December 1871.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decase.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Money accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	How disposed of.			Date of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.				
<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>													
2nd Dec. 1871	a Robert Power Saunders	Captain	...	...	July 29, 1871	Testate	1,336 10 3	...	1,336 10 3				
11th "	b Charles Bell	Lieutenant	F-16th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	...	Sept. 20, 1871	Intestate	1,800 5 6	...	1,800 5 6	12 10 6			
						TOTAL...	3,136 15 9		3,136 15 9	12 10 6			

- (a) Widow, Mrs. Mary Rosamund Saunders; Children, William Power, Arthur Bertram; Administrator General administering.
 (b) Mother, Mrs. Janet Bell, Woolington, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Administrator General administering.
 (c) Remitted to Lieutenant Colonel Angelo, President, Committee of Adjustment, on the 14th December 1871; Administrator General administering.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service during the Month of December 1871.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Money accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	How disposed of.			Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
	<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>												
2nd Dec. 1871	(a) Frederick Mills Malet Harris.	Captain	...	...	Aug. 21. 1871	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 467 4 5	...	Rs. A. P. 467 4 5				
12th ..	(b) David John Walsh	Ast. Surgeon	Medical Establishment	...	.. 20. 1871	..	1,680 12 9		1,680 12 9				
						TOTAL...	2,128 1 2		2,128 1 2				

(a) Widow, Mrs. Annie Harriet Harris; Child, Maud Isabel; Administrator General administering.

(b) Widow, Mrs. Louisa Josephine Walsh, St. Vincent's Asylum, Fair View, Dublin; Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 12th January 1872.

No. 29.—With reference to Notification No. 442, dated the 14th November 1871—

Mr. R. B. Duncan, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, assumed charge of the Accounts of the Rajpootana Railway on the 9th December 1871.

Mr. J. W. Fordham, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, assumed charge of the Accounts of the Indore Railway and of the Neemuch Railway Survey, on the 23rd December 1871.

The under-mentioned Accountants, who are employed on the Accounts of the Indore Railway and the Neemuch Railway Survey, hitherto under the orders of the Governor General's Agent for Central India, are transferred to the Establishments under the orders of the Government of India:—

Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 2nd Grade.

„ J. W. Wilson, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

Baboo Jadunath Banerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

„ Nilmoney Seal, Accountant, 4th Grade.

„ Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

The 13th January 1872.

No. 30.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, held charge of the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, from the 24th November to the 7th December 1871, both days inclusive.

The 15th January 1872.

No. 31.—Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Southern Division, Agra and Bombay Road, from 6th November to 31st December 1871.

No. 32.—The promotion of Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., to the rank of Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, published in Notification No. 458, dated the 7th ultimo, has retrospective effect from the 23rd November 1871.

The 17th January 1872.

No. 33.—Mr. S. Geoghegan is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from 9th December 1871.

No. 34.—Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to Bengal.

No. 35.—Baboo Shunker Lall, Clerk, Ajmere Road Division, is appointed an Accountant of the 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to Rajpootana.

The 18th January 1872.

No. 36.—Mr. E. O. V. Haldane is appointed to the Public Works Department temporarily as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 37.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the examination in the native languages according to the Departmental Standard on the 23rd December last.

The 19th January 1872.

No. 38.—Mr. G. E. Moore is appointed to the Public Works Department temporarily as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway.

No. 39.—The following is published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

No. 699, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1871.

From—COLONEL B. E. BACON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.*,
To—*The Controller of Military Accounts.*

In reply to your letter No. 349H, dated 17th June last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers, who hold permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and who may desire to take leave to England under circumstances which by the furlough rules of 1868 involve forfeiture of appointment, cannot obtain furlough under those rules. They must, therefore, obtain the leave, if at all, just as any other officer of Her Majesty's British troops holding no staff appointment.

2. But the principle laid down in Government General Order No. 22, dated 6th January 1870 (without the addendum notified in Government General Order No. 54 of 1871), and in paragraph 2 of Government General Order No. 627, dated 17th June 1870, is applicable to such officers; the three years' service required being reckoned, in the case of those who are completing their first tour of service in India, from the date of their reporting their arrival in this country.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices29—36	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :— <i>Not printed this week.</i>
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	SUPPLEMENT, No. 457—120

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, the 27th January 1872.

Whereas, by Section 3 of an Act of Parliament, 33 & 34 Vic., Cap. 90, entitled "An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace," it is directed that the said Act shall be proclaimed in every British Possession by the Governor thereof, and shall come into operation in such British Possession on the day of such Proclamation, the said Act 33 & 34 Vic., Cap. 90, is hereby proclaimed and declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to be in force throughout British India from the date hereof.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Offy. Secy. to the Council of the Govr. Genl.

for making Laws and Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FIBRES AND SILK.

Port William, the 26th January 1871.

No. 478.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following advertisement in substitution of the one published under Notification No. 145, dated the 11th January 1870:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

- 1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rhea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labor being great.
- 2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and, no doubt, might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.
- 3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost—all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included—of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.
- 4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.
- 5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.
- 6.—Owing to the delay that has taken place in maturing the preliminary arrangements, the Government of India has decided that the competition will not be held until the 1st April 1872, thus affording a much longer time than was originally intended for the preparation of machines and their transport to the locality appointed for the competition. The Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore, in the North-Western Provinces, has been fixed as the place where the public competition will be held, and the Government of India will provide one or more small steam-engines to work the machines during the public competition.
- 7.—All machinery, &c., intended for trial must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to the Saharunpore Rhea Plantation, and kept ready before the 1st April 1872, to be there worked under their own supervision, or under that of their representatives, for a sufficient length of time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.
- 8.—Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of dried Rhea stems to intending competitors, both in this country and in Europe, to enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of the plant which their machinery will be required to deal with. Persons in Europe desirous to obtain small supplies of dried Rhea stems for the above purpose, should apply to the Secretary of State for India. Intending competitors in this country, desirous of obtaining supplies of the article, must submit applications to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Com-

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872—*Price 4 annas ;
to be had at the Government Central Press, No. 8,
Hastings Street, and of all Booksellers.*

(Extract from the "Indian Daily News.")

"We have received a copy of the Indian Financial Almanack for 1872, which contains a vast amount of information, at once useful and important. The Almanack is in the form of a broad-sheet, and the compiler has availed himself of the records of the Financial Office to publish information which it would be difficult to find elsewhere. For instance, (1) the returns of the Opium Sales from 1835 both for Calcutta and Bombay; (2) a statement of the value of coinages in the Indian mints from the year 1840; (3) lists of imports and exports of Treasure from the year 1838-39; (4) statement showing the Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State during the Calendar year 1871; (5) statement showing the amount of Note circulation in India from 1862. We have by no means enumerated all the important returns given in this Almanack; suffice it to say that it should find a place in every office in India."

(Extract from the "Englishman.")

"The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872 is a valuable sheet of statistics, containing a quantity of useful information on financial matters, not available to the ordinary reader without much searching. It is very well got up, and its price—four annas—is so small that it ought to find a place in every mercantile and public office in Calcutta."

merce, in the Form A hereto annexed, prior to the 1st of March 1871; and those who are desirous of testing their machinery on the fresh Rhea at the Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore during the year 1871, must submit their applications to the same authority, in the Form B hereto annexed, prior to the 1st April 1871. The former will have to pay the expenses that may be incurred in packing and despatching the stems. The latter will have to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, their experiments: the fibre turned out by their machines during such experiments to become the property of Government.

- 9.—In order to enable the Government to arrange for the provision of a sufficient stock of fresh Rhea stems for the purposes of the formal competition in April 1872, it is necessary to ascertain beforehand the number of machines that are likely to take part in it; and intending competitors are therefore requested to submit, prior to the 1st May 1871, and in the Form C also hereto annexed, notices of intention to compete.

Form A.

APPLICATION FOR DRIED STEMS OF THE RHEA.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Quantity of dried stems applied for.	Locality to which it is desired that the stems be transmitted.	Name of nearest Railway Station to locality entered in preceding column.

On hearing from the Superintendent of the Government Rhea Plantation, Saharunpore, the amount of the expenses to be incurred in packing and despatching the quantity of stems above applied for, or such lesser quantity as may be allotted to me, as also the cost of carriage of such quantity to *(here insert the locality to which it is desired that the stems be forwarded)*, or to the nearest Railway Station, I promise to remit the total amount so required to the said officer, and I acknowledge that the packing and transmission of such stems will be entirely at my risk.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form B.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS FOR TESTING MACHINERY AT THE GOVERNMENT RHEA PLANTATION, SAHARUNPORE.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Brief description of machinery proposed to be tested.	Date on which applicant, if permitted, proposes to commence testing his machinery.	Approximate amount of green stem which applicant expects will be necessary for testing the machinery.

I acknowledge that, if permission be granted to me to test the above-described machinery at the Government Plantation, such permission will be subject to the following conditions :—

- 1st.—I am to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, testing my machinery.
- 2nd.—I am bound to conform to such rules in regard to time and place of conducting my experiments, hours of working, and the like, as the Superintendent of the Plantation may lay down for my guidance.
- 3rd.—I shall receive only such quantities of green stem, and at such time or times as, with reference to the other claims upon him, the Superintendent may find convenient to allot me.
- 4th.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machines during these experiments, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form C.

NOTICE OF MACHINERY INTENDED TO COMPETE FOR THE GOVERNMENT RHEA MACHINERY PRIZES AT THE TRIALS TO BE HELD AT SAHARUNPORE IN APRIL 1872 AND SUBSEQUENT MONTHS.

PARTIES INTENDING TO COMPETE.			Number of different kinds of machines which competitor desires to take part in the trials.	Brief description of each kind of machine.	Motive power required to work the machine.	Date by which the machines will be ready at Saharunpore for trial.
Name in full.	Profession or Occupation.	Residence in full.				

In proposing to enter the above-noted machinery for the Saharunpore competitive trials I do so under the full understanding that—

- 1st.—I shall be bound to conform to all rules and regulations in regard to all matters in any way connected with these trials that may be laid down by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government to preside over these, and that failing to do so, I shall forfeit all claim to any prize, reward, or recompense from Government, and entirely disqualify my machinery for the competition.
- 2nd.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machinery during the trials, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Simla, the 9th November 1871.

No. 142.—Eighty maunds weight of dried rhea stems is now available at Saharunpore for distribution.

Applications for samples not exceeding five maunds should be made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore who will supply the quantity required, on payment of all transit charges.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORESTS.

Fort William, the 25th January 1872.

No. 122.—Mr. E. M. Moir, Supernumerary Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade and at present employed in the North-West Provinces, is transferred to Ajmere, and placed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

Mr. Moir is also promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Conservators, with effect from this date.

The 26th January 1872.

No. 129.—Mr. C. F. Nepean, Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1872.

No. 377.—Mr. J. R. Maconachie, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 9th instant.

The 24th January 1872.

No. 396.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon W. P. Kelly, to be Inspector General of Jails, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination in British Burmah.

No. 397.—APPOINTMENT.—The Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail, for the time being to be *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector General of Jails in British Burmah.

No. 399.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 557.—Mr. William Lindsay Henderson, of Oomrawuttee, East Berar, for a continuous acting diagonal knife.

No. 564.—Mr. John Hogan Payne, Clerk in a Merchant's Office, and residing at No. 4, Middle Road, Entally, for working Revolving Pan *Soorkee* Mills on an improved method.

No. 565.—Mr. Richard Olpherts, of Ardee House, Ardee, in the County of Louth, Ireland, for improvements in Presses for pressing indigo and other substances.

No. 569.—Mr. William Garton, of Southampton, England, Saccharum Manufacturer and Brewer, for improvements in the manufacture of inverse sugar, a saccharine material to be employed in brewing and wine making.

No. 570.—Mr. Roger John Dennett, Sub-Conductor, Army Commissariat Department, Agra, for a portable Dooley.

No. 582.—Mr. Henry Barrett and Mr. Charles George Elers, of the City of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, Aërated Water Manufacturers, for an improved stopper for bottles for gaseous or aërated liquids.

No. 584.—Mrs. Matilda Lang, of Melbourne, in the British Colony of Victoria, for improvements in washing, scouring, or cleansing clothes, wool, or fibrous manufactured goods.

No. 400.—ERRATA.—In the Notification of this Department, No. 5601, dated 20th December 1871, page 979 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd December 1871, regarding Messrs. E. Lefranc and J. Nagona's patent for extracting and cleaning the Ramie China-grass, &c., for "No. 556," read "No. 566," and for "Mr. J. Noguna," read "Mr. J. Nagona."

The 26th January 1872.

No. 433.—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st December 1871, is published for general information :—

No.	NAME.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRE OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.				
FURLOUGH.				
1	THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE, BART. (a)	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta	Sept. 26, 1870	Dec. 26, 1871.
2	E. F. HARRISON, (b)	Comptroller General of Accounts	Furlough for 2 years	.....
3	C. E. CHAPMAN	Deputy Accountant General, Bombay	April 15, 1871	Feb. 14, 1872.
4	L. C. PROBYN	Accountant General, Punjab	Nov. 13, 1870	Nov. 12, "
5	A. C. LYALL	Commissioner, West Berar Division	May 13, 1871	Jan. 12, 1873.
6	J. F. K. HEWITT	None	March 13, 1869	Nov. 12, 1871.
SPECIAL LEAVE.				
1	A. M. MONTEATH	Director General of the Post Office of India.	August 3, 1871	Feb. 2, 1872.
LOWER PROVINCES.				
FURLOUGH.				
1	W. B. BUCKLE	Governor General's Agent, Moorshedabad.	July 3, 1870	July 2, 1872.
2	E. S. PEARSON (c)	Judge of Moorshedabad	April 26, "	March 20, "
3	J. R. MUSPRATT (d)	Do. of Beerbhoom	March 1, 1871	Feb. 29, "
4	R. ALEXANDER	Do. of Cuttack	Nov. 8, "	Nov. 7, 1873.
5	C. S. BELL	Do. of Purneah	March 15, 1870	March 14, 1872.
6	C. H. CAMPBELL	Commissioner, Presidency Division	April 29, 1871	April 28, "
7	G. BRIGHT	Judge of Hooghly	Furlough for 2 years	.....
8	H. A. R. ALEXANDER	Do. of Rajshahye	Feb. 11, 1871	Feb. 10, 1872.
9	H. B. LAWFORD	Do. of Jessore	March 4, "	March 3, "
10	A. LEVIER	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Dacca.	April 17, 1870	April 16, "
11	LORD H. U. BROWNE	Commissioner of Chittagong	Feb. 11, 1871	Feb. 10, "
12	T. B. LANE (e)	Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue	April 5, 1870	April 4, "
13	R. V. COCKERELL	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Hooghly.	March 12, "	March 11, "
14	H. W. ALEXANDER	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Shahabad.	April 10, "	Jan. 9, "
15	E. D. LOCKWOOD	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade, Tipperah.	" 3, "	April 2, "
16	G. L. T. HARRIS	None	July 20, 1869	Jan. 19, "
17	A. SMITH	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade, Bhaugulpore.	Aug. 3, 1870	Aug. 2, "
18	E. H. WHINFIELD	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore.	April 26, 1871	Jan. 25, 1873.
19	W. R. LARMINE	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca.	March 12, 1870	March 11, 1872.
20	B. D. HIME	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah.	May 22, 1871	Nov. 9, "
21	G. E. MARGILL	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Midnapore.	July 23, 1870	Jan. 22, "
22	W. E. WARD	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Bardwan.	March 1, 1871	Feb. 28, 1873.
23	J. BOXWELL	Assistant Magistrate, Sylhet	" 26, 1870	March 27, 1872.
24	A. C. BRETT	Ditto ditto, Bhaugulpore.	May 1, "	April 30, "
25	J. ANDERSON	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Maldah.	Aug. 31, 1870	Aug. 30, "
26	J. O'KINEALY	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Jessore.	Furlough for 2 years	.....
27	T. H. H. SHORTT	Assistant Magistrate, Midnapore	May 2, 1870	May 1, 1872.
28	V. IRWIN	Ditto ditto, Tipperah	Feb. 12, "	Feb. 11, "
29	T. SMITH, B.A.	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Cooch Behar.	April 3, "	April 2, "

(a) Has applied to resign the service.
 (b) Date of departure not reported.
 (c) Has applied to resign the service.
 (d) Ditto ditto.
 (e) Has since returned.

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
LOWER PROVINCES—continued.				
FURLOUGH—continued.				
30	P. D. DICKENS	... Assistant Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs	July 8, 1870	July 7, 1872.
31	J. J. LIVESAY	... Do. do. Dacca	Feb. 5, "	Feb. 4, "
32	C. A. KELLY, M. A.	... Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Moorsshedabad.	April 26, 1871	July 22, 1873.
33	H. J. NEWBERRY	... Assistant Magistrate, Gya	March 18, "	Nov. 17, 1872.
34	C. E. C. MERINGTON	... Do. do. Gya	" 14, 1870	Mar. 13, "
35	T. NORMAN	... Do. do. Rajshahye	April 1, 1871	" 31, 1873.
36	G. E. PORTER	... Do. do. Purneah	March 25, "	Nov. 24, 1872.
37	F. W. J. REES	... Do. do. 24-Pergunnahs	Sept. 30, "	Sept. 29, 1873.
38	W. M. CLAY	... Do. do. Rungpore	Furlough for 18 months.	
39	E. J. HARTON	... Do. do. 24-Pergunnahs	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 7, 1873.
40	E. S. MONELEY	... Do. do. Purneah	March 11, "	Mar. 10, "
41	W. H. GRIMLEY	... Do. do. Backergunge	Furlough for 2 years.	
42	P. HURLEY	... Do. do. Jessore	Aug. 30, 1870	Feb. 29, 1872.
43	J. F. STEVENS	... Do. do. Gya	March 1, 1871	Oct. 31, "
44	D. W. MARSDEN	... Do. do. Cuttack	Feb. 16, "	Feb. 15, 1873.
SPECIAL LEAVE.				
1	W. J. MONEY, C. S. I.	... Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade, Nuddesh.	July 30, 1871	Jan. 29, 1872.
NOTE—Total absent ... 45				
Total of Civil Servants employed in the				
Lower Provinces ... 245				
Percentage of Absentees ... 18.3				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
FURLOUGH.				
1	HON'BLE A. ROSS (a)	... Judge of the High Court	April 22, 1871	Oct. 21, 1871.
2	M. B. THORNHILL	... Do. of Saharunpore	" 8, "	" 7, 1872.
3	G. E. LANCE	... Do. of Cawnpore	" 8, "	April 7, "
4	H. LUSHINGTON	... Do. of Ghazee-pore	" 7, "	Dec. 6, "
5	F. THOMPSON	... Do. of Shahjehanpore	March 12, 1870	Jan. 27, "
6	R. SIMSON	... Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.	" 26, "	March 25, "
7	J. H. B. IRONSIDE (b)	... Magistrate of Benares	" 25, 1871	Nov. 24, 1871.
8	F. S. WIGRAM (c)	... None	Oct. 2, 1869	June 1, "
9	R. F. SAUNDERS (d)	... Magistrate and Collector, Shahjehanpore.	Feby. 20, 1871	Nov. 19, "
10	W. JOHNSTON	... Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps.	Nov. 13, 1870	" 12, 1872.
11	H. R. CLARKE	... Magistrate and Collector of Banda...	April 10, "	April 9, "
12	C. J. DANIELL (e)	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, Shahjehanpore.	March 8, 1871	Dec. 7, 1871.
13	J. SLADEN (f)	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, Bareilly.	Oct. 23, 1870	Oct. 22, "
14	W. M. SANDYS	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, Bijnour	April 3, "	April 2, 1872.
15	W. YOUNG (g)	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade	Dec. 1871	Dec. 1873.
16	G. L. LANG	... Deputy Commissioner, Jhansie	Oct. 7, "	Sept. 23, "
17	W. DUTHOIT	... Deputy Superintendent, Family Domains of Maharajah of Benares.	April 1, "	Dec. 31, 1872.
18	A. SELLS	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, Meerut	March 11, "	" 10, "
19	E. MONTAGU	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, Furruckabad.	April 15, "	Jan. 30, 1873.
20	F. HENRY	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade	Dec. 2, "	Aug. 19, "
21	J. S. PORTER	... Settlement Officer, Etah	July 13, 1870	Jan. 12, 1872.
22	R. D. SPEDDING	... Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade, Banda	April 29, 1871	Nov. 28, "
23	H. C. BARSTOW (h)	... Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, Etah	May 8, 1870	" 7, 1871.
24	J. G. ROBERTSON	... Settlement Officer, Meerut	March 18, 1871	March 17, 1873.

- (a) Has applied to resign the service.
 (b) Granted 4 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
 (c) Granted 10 months' extension.
 (d) Granted 24 months' extension.
 (e) Granted 3 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
 (f) Granted 3 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
 (g) Date of departure not reported.
 (h) Granted 3 months' extension by the Secretary of State.

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF RESUME OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—continued.				
FURLOUGH—continued.				
25	G. S. D. DALE	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade	March 25, 1871	March 24, 1873.
26	M. S. HOWELL	Do. do. Dehra	April 15, "	Oct. 14, 1872.
27	W. BARRY	Assistant Magistrate, Banda	" 8, "	April 7, 1873.
28	T. F. HARKNESS	Do. do. Moradabad	" 1, "	June 30, 1872.
29	R. EVANS	Do. do. Boolundshuhur	Dec. 24, "	Dec. 23, 1873.
30	J. A. MARCEL (a)	Do. do. Etah	April 8, "	Oct. 7, 1871.
31	W. HOLMES	Do. do. Allyghur	" 29, "	Dec. 28, 1872.
32	M. D. E. S. CHALMERS	Do. do. Allahabad	Jan. 20, "	Sept. 19, "
SPECIAL LEAVE.				
<i>Nil.</i>				
NOTE. —Total absent ... 32 Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces ... 202 Percentage of Absentees ... 15.84				
PUNJAB.				
FURLOUGH.				
1	J. NAKSMYTH	Commissioner	May 8, 1870	May 7, 1872.
2	C. P. ELLIOTT	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class	March 14, "	March 13, "
3	T. H. THORNTON (b)	Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.	Furlough for 22 months.	...
4	H. E. PERKINS	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class	April 1, 1871	Oct. 25, 1872.
5	R. T. BURNEY (c)	Assistant Commissioner 1st Class	Jan. 16, 1870	Jan. 15, "
6	J. W. SMYTH	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class	March 11, "	March 10, "
7	J. D. TREMLETT	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class	April 1, "	" 31, "
8	T. W. SMYTH	Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab	March 11, "	" 10, "
9	W. COLDSTREAM	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class	Furlough for 2 years	...
10	H. PRIESTLEY (d)	Do. do. 3rd Class	Ditto for 20 months.	...
SPECIAL LEAVE.				
1	J. W. MACNABB	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class	Six months' special leave with 30 days' subsidiary leave from 3rd December 1871.	...
NOTE. —Total absent ... 11 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 75 Percentage of Absentees ... 14.6				
ODDH.				
FURLOUGH.				
1	W. C. CAPPER	Commissioner	April 15, 1871	October 14, 1872.
2	J. W. QUINTON, B. A.	Deputy Commissioner	" 1, "	March 31, 1873.
3	A. G. WALKER	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.	October 23, 1870	October 22, 1872.
SPECIAL LEAVE.				
<i>Nil.</i>				
NOTE. —Total absent ... 3 Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh ... 25 Percentage of Absentees ... 12				

(a) Granted 6 months' extension by the Secretary of State.

(b) Availed himself of preparatory leave on the 15th March 1871.

(c) Reported his return on 12th January 1872.

(d) Availed himself of preparatory leave on the 11th January 1871.

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
FURLOUGH.				
1	J. H. MORRIS...	Chief Commissioner ...	July 13, 1870 ...	July 12, 1872.
2	W. M. LOW ...	Commissioner, Nerbada Division ...	June 7, 1871 ...	June 6, 1873.
SPECIAL LEAVE.				
NIL.				
NOTE.—Total absent ... 2				
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 26				
Percentage of Absentees ... 7.7				
BRITISH BURMAH.				
NIL.				
NOTE.—Grand Total of Absentees ... 100				
Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 616				
Percentage of Absentees ... 16.23				

No. 434.—The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission with effect from November 1st, 1871 :—

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th January 1872.

No. 123.—The Hon'ble Elphinstone Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for eight months, with effect from the 29th February next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

EDUCATION.

The 26th January 1872.

No. 62.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain A. Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate temporarily as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

POLICE.

The 24th January 1872.

No. 79.—The services of Captain M. Ramsay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1872.

No. 194P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Bircher as Consul for the German Empire at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 22nd January 1872.

No. 154G.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain G. F. Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelcund, in the room of Lieutenant E. E. Gibson.

No. 157G.—On the afternoon of the 4th December 1871 Mr. J. D. La Touche assumed charge of his appointment as Settlement Officer of Ajmere.

The 23rd January 1872.

No. 176G.—APPOINTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate in medical charge of the Marwar Political Agency, in the room of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Newman, M.D.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The 26th January 1872.

No. 189G.—Assistant Surgeon W. M. Courtney, Bengal Medical Service, to officiate as Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, with effect from the 4th November 1871, on the forenoon of which date he assumed charge from Surgeon A. D. Campbell.

No. 191G.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department, No. 222M, dated 8th September 1871, appointing Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood to the Meywar Bheel Corps, for "Doing Duty Officer," read "Officiating Wing Subaltern."

H. LEPOER WYNNE,

for Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(CUSTOMS.)

Fort William, the 26th January 1872.

No. 707.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix Rs. 15 per barrel or sack of 200 lbs. as the value, for the purposes of the said Act, of flour imported by sea into British India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(POST OFFICE.)

The 25th January 1872.

No. 614.—Under the provisions of Section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that on every Newspaper posted under the conditions specified in the Notification of this Department, No. 957, dated 2nd June 1871, which shall be re-directed at any Post Office, there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be re-directed and for every subsequent re-direction, in addition to all other postage paid or due thereon, the rate of postage to which it was liable at pre-paid rates at the Post Office at which it was originally posted.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1872.

No. 60 of 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon H. J. Linton, of the Medical Department, attached to the 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 61 of 1872.—Native Medical Pupil Doorga Churn, No. 197, passed the prescribed English qualification examination on the 11th December 1871, according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868.

The 23rd January 1872.

No. 62 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe:—

Captain Edward G. Lillingston, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 63 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant Arthur Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 64 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) H. G. Deedes, of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the establishment from the 1st February next, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. G. D. Massy, who assumes the command of his regiment.

The 24th January 1872.

No. 65 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel E. Davidson, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 16th instant.

No. 66 of 1872.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Captain Charles David Peter Nott, of the late 4th European Regiment, has been placed on the retired list, with the half-pay pension of his rank, with effect from the 7th June 1871.

No. 67 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 327, dated the 14th of December 1871:—

“13.—Her Majesty has been pleased to grant permission to the Poona Horse to bear on its colours and appointments the word ‘Corygaum,’ in commemoration of the part taken by a detachment of the corps, then called the ‘Poona Auxiliary Horse,’ in an engagement with the Peishwa’s army on the 1st January 1818.”

“15.—Her Majesty has been pleased to grant permission to the 16th (Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry to bear on its colours and appointments the design of a ‘turreted gateway,’ in recognition of the good service rendered by the Sepoys who formed the nucleus of the corps in the defence of the Baillie Guard Gate during the siege of the Residency of Lucknow.”

No. 68 of 1872.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 679 of the 10th July 1868, admitting certain men of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to pension, in the column “Monthly Stipend,” opposite the name of Trooper Humzah Khan, for Rupees “*5-0-0,” read *Rupees* 3-8-0, and opposite to that of Trooper Jowahir Sing, for Rupees “3-8-0,” read *Rupees* *5-0-0.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 69 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon John Bishop King, M. D., of the Medical Department, 2nd Medical Officer of the Settlement of Port Blair,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 70 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel P. S. Yorke, of Infantry, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th January 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Stephenson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 18th January 1872.

The 25th January 1872.

No. 71 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Surgeon J. R. Johnson, in medical charge, Corps of Guides, Civil Surgeon, Srinaggur, Cashmere, to the medical charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon A. Skeen, M. B., appointed to another situation.

No. 72 of 1872.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 790, dated 14th September 1871, notifying an exchange of services between Captain T. Myles Sandys, Bengal Staff Corps, and Brevet Major H. A. Little, 7th Foot, the under-mentioned Officer has reported his arrival:—

Captain (Brevet Major) H. A. Little, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Fort William, 18th January 1872.

No. 73 of 1872.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following scale of full and half hutting allowances to be passed to the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency, for that notified in G. G. O. No. 261 B of the 15th August 1845:—

				FULL.			HALF.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subadar	...	...	...	45	0	0	22	8	0
Jemadar	...	...	...	22	8	0	11	4	0
Havildar	}	...	...	15	0	0	7	8	0
Naick		...	...	8	0	0	4	0	0
Private		...	...	5	0	0	2	8	0
1st Class Follower	}	...	...	8	0	0	4	0	0
2nd Class ditto		...	...	5	0	0	2	8	0

No. 74 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon George Dalziel Riddell, of the Madras Medical Department, in medical charge, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 13th May 1871, the date of his departure from Bombay.

No. 75 of 1872.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Officers of the rank of Captain will be eligible for appointment to the posts of Adjutant, Quarter Master, and First Wing and Squadron Subaltern in Native Regiments.

2. When a Captain is appointed to one of these posts or is retained in it after his promotion to that rank, the tenure of his appointment will be limited to five years from date of the order appointing or re-appointing him, but he will be eligible for re-appointment at the end of that time.

3. As a rule, the appointment of Second Subaltern will be held only by Officers of Subaltern rank, but unemployed Captains of the Indian Army or Staff Corps may be allowed to act in that post when eligible, and when it may be absolutely vacant, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

4. Officers of the rank of Captain holding such appointment will of course be held available for the performance of Subaltern's duties.

5. Captains holding the post of Adjutant, Quarter Master, or First Wing or Squadron Subaltern, will be eligible to retain their appointments on furlough under the usual restrictions.

No. 76 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Thomas Dawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 77 of 1872.—The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotion.

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
General List Cavalry.	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang.	Captain...	17th Jan. 1872.	Captain (Brevet Major) F. W. Russell, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	TO RANK FROM	IN WHOSE ROOM.
General List Infantry.	Captain Walter Jones ...	7th June 1871.	Captain C. D. P. Nott, late 4th European Regiment, placed on the Retired List.
	Captain Alexander Jeffery Nicholson.	29th June 1871.	Captain W. F. S. Perry, General List Infantry, removed from the list of the Bengal Army.
	Captain Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither.	11th July 1871.	Captain W. L. P. Drummond (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 38th Native Infantry, deceased.

No. 78 of 1872.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel William Forbes, Bengal Infantry,—25th January 1872.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, General List Cavalry, and Lieutenant Major Henry Court, General List Cavalry,—20th January 1872.

No. 79 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonels, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants Colonel Lumley Hodgson Huskisson Holland, Madras Staff Corps; Charles William Taylor, Madras Staff Corps; and William Stevens Davis, Madras Staff Corps,—25th January 1872.

No. 80 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Hugh Ley Millett, Captain Evelyn Pulteney Gardon, Captain (Brevet Major) Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, and Captain (Brevet Major) George Vincent Fosbery, v. c.,—20th January 1872.

No. 81 of 1872.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that an Officer of the Indian Army who may be allowed by the Government of the Presidency to which he belongs to accept the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of a Colony, or to a General Officer holding a Command out of India, will receive the pay proper of his rank from Indian revenues.